

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1684.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1849.

Price 4d.
Stamped Edition, 5d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

PUBLIC AND POPULAR OPINION.

An Essay on the Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion. By G. Cornwall Lewis, Esq. 8vo. Parker.

THE formation of private and of public opinion, producing, as it does, almost every effect witnessed in the world in which we live, breathe, and have our being, is a cause of causes, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. It depends on no philosophy; it can be reduced to no certain laws. Even in single sticks it possesses extraordinary powers, but in immense bundles its operations are prodigious, momentous, irresistible. Pluralize *sic volo sic jubeo*, and you have a machine more potent than that desired by Archimedes, and a lever and fulcrum, too, wherewith to turn the solid earth topsy-turvy, upside down. Opinion!—let us never hear Knowledge called strength—it is Opinion that is strength, and the most ignorant is generally much stronger than the best informed. Wisdom's ways may be ways of pleasantness, but Opinion's ways are the ways to success, victory, and supremacy among mankind. The theme was worthy of Mr. Lewis's investigation, and he has treated it thoroughly, showing a perfect acquaintance with social life, and that sound, good, common sense which cannot be diverted, Flibbertygibbet-wise, into the amusing bogs on every side whither the *ignis fatuus* Fancy would lead the inquirer into a subject so naturally discursive and tempting for episodate rambling. As he does not even define the word, we may as well state our Opinion that there is hardly one in the English tongue more misunderstood or misapplied. Few men have any opinion at all: the majority are incapable of forming opinions. When you hear such persons saying, however tentatively, and, as it were, *ex cathedra*, "That, Sir, or Ma'am, is my opinion!" you need not believe them, for they are repeating a cuckoo's note that they have caught by ear. It is the sequel to the process of the sage of whom it was observed, "he thinks he's thinking;" and the opinion is no more a reality than the thought. A clever newspaper can lead a nation of such thinkers by the nose, and impose the opinions unresistingly upon them, which they fondly imagine to be their own—brewed in their own unsuggestive brains, begotten in their own granity hearis, and matured in their own stolid minds. Lightnings do come out of dark clouds, but opinions cannot flash out of such dark understandings.

And our general modes of education are hostile to the cultivation of that idiosyncrasy which would lead to the habit of thinking and forming opinions for oneself. Believe what I bid you—learn what I tell you—do not, or hardly, question what I state—you are too young to judge—listen to your elders—and pin your faith to the experienced,—are the dogmatical precepts by which we are ruled from infancy to man and womanhood. Mothers are not to be contradicted, fathers are not to be teased, teachers must not be plagued by curious, inquisitive, and troublesome urchins! As Lord Peter declared of the quatern loaf, it is as good wholesome mutton as ever was sold in Leadenhall Market; so must youth take for granted that nonsense is sense, and ignorance wisdom, whenever propounded by those to whom they are taught to "look up," as the saying is, for all instruction. And even beyond this, in the gravest concerns of mankind, not only are they not asked to employ their reasoning powers, but they are sternly forbidden to use their reason, or to reason at all. The oracles of ancient times seem to have bequeathed their oracularness to every sort of person whom circum-

stances happen to invest with, or who can pretend to, authority. When Mr. Lewis, therefore, speaks of people having "formed an Opinion on Authority," we deem it an error in terms; for the vast majority do not go through any process of forming, they simply take, or believe on, authority; and follow just as a flock of sheep follow the foremost of their number, no matter whether it be a fence-breaking voluntary freak, or a course induced by the force of a butcher and his dogs.

But in spite of all this, the work before us is very able, and replete with popular interest—the author adhering more closely than we should do to Archbishop Whately, Dr. Whewell, and Mr. Mills, high as they stand in logical and metaphysical lore. We give his design:—

"Whenever, in the course of this Essay, I speak of the *Principle of Authority*, I shall understand the principle of adopting the belief of others, on a matter of opinion, without reference to the particular grounds on which that belief may rest.

"In pursuing the inquiry, thus indicated in general terms, I shall attempt, first, to describe the circumstances under which opinions are usually derived from authority, and next, to ascertain the marks of sound or trustworthy authority in matters of opinion. Having shown what are the best indications of the competent judges in each subject, I shall inquire as to their numerical ratio to the rest of the community, and shall afterwards offer some remarks upon the application of the principle of authority to questions of civil government. Lastly, I shall make some suggestions upon the best means of creating a trustworthy authority in matters of opinion, and of guarding against the abuses to which the principle of authority is liable."

The inquiry throughout occupies a very wide field—far too wide for us to do more than take a turf or two out of it, as pattern of the pasturage:—

"There is, or at least has been, much popular prejudice against the learned professions; and this feeling has been fomented by satirists and writers of comedy, who have ridiculed their weaknesses and failings, such as their pedantry and their groundless pretensions to science. It is thought that, as lawyers and physicians live upon the follies, the quarrels, and the diseases of mankind, they have an interest in augmenting the pabulum on which they subsist. But the truth is, that the legitimate and recognised end of these professions is to provide preventives and remedies for the ills to which human nature and human society are subject. The ills are inevitable; but they can be mitigated by prudence and good management. Now this mitigation is what professional advice undertakes to provide, and, in fact, to a great extent does provide. It is not to be expected that all the members of a large profession should be morally perfect, or that there should not be cases in which their advice is prompted by an interested motive. But that the public is, on the whole, essentially benefited by the advice of professional men is apparent from the earnest and universal desire to obtain their services, and from the pecuniary sacrifices made for the purpose of obtaining them. According to the Italian proverb—

Quel consiglio son prezziati,
Che son chiesti e ben pagati.

A similar inference may be drawn from the provision made by governments for the gratuitous supply of professional advice, where it cannot be procured without charitable assistance. In almost all countries, medical attendance is provided in this manner for the poor, to a greater or less extent; and, in certain cases, advocates are furnished at the public

expense to enable poor litigants to recover their rights.

"Although, in the liberal arts, success depends on the multitude of admirers, yet it does not follow that the standard by which the multitude judge is correct. In the creations of the poet, the orator, the painter, the sculptor, and the architect, not merely the judgment of the multitude, but also that of persons of cultivated and refined taste, concerning the particular object, is to be considered.

"With respect to composition, both oral and written, there are canons of criticism, which are established by those who have devoted their minds to a special study of the subject; and there are tests of excellence independent of popular approbation. An impure style of speaking and writing does not recommend itself to fastidious and refined judges, merely because it pleases a popular audience, or a wide circle of readers. A discourse full of tawdry ornament, false brilliancy, far-fetched metaphors, and turgid exaggeration, which might obtain the applauses of an uneducated audience, would offend the taste of a more instructed class of hearers. The same may be said of many popular writings, whose ephemeral success is not a proof of their excellence, tried by a right standard. So, again, when we get below the class of persons who have cultivated a taste for art, a collection of painted wax figures would certainly attract more spectators than a museum of Grecian statues; and a set of highly-coloured pictures, full of contortion and melo-dramatic postures, would captivate a larger multitude than a series of paintings by Raphael. And, even in the culinary art, the taste of a student of the *Almanach des Gourmands* is, doubtless, more refined than that of a clown; and, in spite of Martial's saying, the judgment of a professed cook is to be regarded, although there may be many guests who would not appreciate his skill.

"True excellence in each art is to be decided by the judgment of persons of exercised taste and observation in that art, and not by the opinion of the multitude. Nevertheless, as has been stated, success is measured by popular favour, and is often (at least for a time) independent of excellence tried by the correct standard. Artists cannot, in general, afford to be teachers; they are compelled to adapt their powers of invention and imitation to the varying demands of the popular temper. Actors must accommodate their representations to the public fancy, and must be contented to amuse their audience in the manner in which they desire to be amused, without undertaking to purify or elevate their taste.

The drama's laws the drama's patrons give;
For we who live to please, must please to live.

"Even artists, however, of all sorts, who are compelled to adapt their performances to the public taste, appreciate the approbation of cultivated and refined judges, and often pursue a disinterested love for the higher departments of their art, without reference to profit or immediate fame. Men of genius, likewise, may create new tastes, and form in the public a new æsthetic sense. But this power, both of forming the appetite, and furnishing the food which it demands, is given to few.

"Similar remarks apply to the works of useful arts. Products of this kind must fall in with the general taste, and be suited to the wants and convenience of numbers, in order to be appreciated, and be in demand. In all vendible commodities, public favour is the test of success. The empire of fashion, with respect to taste in building, furniture, dress, gardening, and decoration of all sorts, is notoriously as capricious as it is paramount; and the shifting of public taste in these respects may sometimes remind us of the

French proverb, that fools invent fashions, and wise men follow them. We may thus often find that the taste of the public is erroneous, that, in works both of the fine and the useful arts, the people may admire contrary to the opinion of competent judges; and may find excellence in works which the latter condemn, and fail to appreciate what the latter esteem highly; yet the general taste must be accepted as the criterion of success, whether deserved or undeserved.

"The *arbitrium popularis auræ* is decisive as a test of success, where a person seeks to obtain followers, supporters, admirers, or customers. But where he desires to submit his opinions to the standard of truth, it ought to be disregarded, in comparison with the sentence of the few competent judges, either contemporary or future.

"The extraordinary cheapness of the newspaper, in proportion to the cost of its contents, the regularity as well as celerity of its publication, its circulation gratuitously, or at low rates of postage, through the Post office, and the variety and interest of its information, and of its comments on passing events, cause it to be diffused widely, and to be read by a large part of the public; to whom it not only furnishes the materials out of which their opinions on the questions of the day are chiefly formed, but often suggests the opinions themselves.

"A newspaper affords every day the intelligence which each person wants, without the interruption of a visitor or messenger—and suggests opinions on political and other subjects, without the formality or apparent presumption of a personal adviser. It is a daily supply of information and discussion, of which everybody can take as much or as little as he pleases, and at the times most convenient to himself, without being guilty of any slight or breach of propriety.

"In every civilized country, therefore, in which the newspaper press is not strictly coerced by the government, it exercises a great influence upon the opinions of the community at large, in different directions and by different means; partly by supplying facts as the groundwork of opinions, partly by argumentative discussion, and partly by its mere authority.

"Now, in looking on the newspaper press as one of the principal guides of public opinion, and as an authoritative source of practical convictions to a large part of the community, the most prominent characteristic which strikes the observer is, that it is *anonymous*—that all the writers officially connected with a newspaper are unknown to the reader, and strictly maintain their incognito. This is certainly the general character of the newspaper press in all countries. The editorial articles are always anonymous in form, and generally anonymous in fact; though, in some cases, their authorship may be disclosed in private, or may be ascertained upon inquiry.

"The anonymous character of the newspaper press is so important and distinctive a feature, and is so closely connected with the nature of its influence as an authoritative guide to opinion, that it is necessary to inquire what are the motives and causes, and what the operation of this system.

"It may be said, in general, that the author of a writing is desirous that his authorship should be known. If the composition contains nothing of which he is ashamed, there is no reason why he should not avow his own production. He probably thinks that the publicity of the fact will contribute to his reputation. There must, therefore, be some cogent reason for the universal and studious concealment of authorship practised by newspaper writers.

"This reason is to be found in the facilities which are afforded for the free expression of opinion on contemporary transactions. A newspaper writer undertakes the invidious office of a public censor. He cites before his tribunal kings, potentates, statesmen, churchmen, demagogues, officers of the government, members of political bodies, and men in every variety of relation in which they play any public part, however exalted or however humble. The high are formidable by their influence and station—the low,

by their numbers and powers of union. Having no powerful party or connexions to support him in undertaking a conflict, in which the superiority of strength is so much against him, it is necessary that he should, by self-concealment, avoid the retaliation which he is sure to provoke. Being unequally matched against so great a preponderance of force, he is compelled to fight in ambush in order to gain the victory. He throws down his gauntlet in the lists, and challenges all the world to the combat; but before he enters the field, he is forced to lower his vizor.

"Writers in newspapers resemble the guests at a masquerade, who, by disguising their faces, are able to comment with freedom, and without fear of consequences, upon the errors or foibles of their neighbours. They are, as it were, disembodied voices, admonishing people of their faults or omissions—like "the airy tongues that syllable men's names," which, in times of alarm and superstition, have been heard to give warning of public danger. In this respect Junius, the *magni nominis umbra*, the mysterious monitor and castigat of men in high stations, who was never identified with any living person, is the prototype of the newspaper press.

"The anonymousness of newspaper writing rests on the same ground as the vote by ballot for electoral purposes—viz., the protection against intimidation or undue influence which, in either case, the secrecy affords. Both in writing upon public events, and in giving a vote at a public election, secrecy is "vindex tacitæ libertatis." Unless the writer concealed his name, he would in many cases be exposed to personal quarrels and threats, and, in still more, to personal solicitations and remonstrances, if he wrote with freedom. If, on the other hand, he avowed his authorship, he would find it necessary, or at least prudent, to suppress unpleasant truths, to spare certain individuals, to avoid giving offence to the powerful, and, in short, to make the same sacrifices to personal feeling and interest, as are made by those who discuss openly the conduct and character of their contemporaries. That this would be the case, is proved by the practice, not only of editors and the regular paid contributors to newspapers, but also of most of their casual correspondents, who write under assumed names. If the descendants of every celebrated person of a former age thought it their duty to defend their ancestor's memory, and to fasten a quarrel upon a historian who censured him without reserve, it would be necessary for historians of the past to conceal their names, not less than the contemporary chroniclers who write in newspapers. Bayle, who wrote at a time when it was dangerous for a man to discuss philosophical and religious subjects with freedom, resorted to various devices of false dates and fictitious prefaces, in order to divert suspicion and to conceal his authorship.

"As an example of the dangerous hostility which a free-spoken newspaper writer may excite, the case of Junius may be cited. Sir William Draper, when attacked with severity by Junius, called upon him to drop his anonymous character, and to decide the quarrel by arms. Junius declined this challenge, saying in reply, that "it was by no means necessary that he should be exposed to the resentment of the worst and the most powerful men in this country;" and "that while Sir William Draper would fight, there were others who would assassinate."—(Letter 25.)

"Hence, a person attacked by a newspaper is in the same position as a knight in a tale of chivalry, who finds himself, through the arts of an enchanter, assailed by the blows of an invisible hand, which he feels without being able to perceive their author. Under cover of their concealment, these writers can pass everywhere unimpeded; they can act as the privileged spies of the public, without being subject to the danger of being hanged, if caught within the enemy's lines. They have the same defence of obscurity which the goddess is described as conferring on Æneas and his companions, in order to enable them to enter the walls of Carthage with safety, and to scrutinize its inhabitants without being stopped or challenged by the guards.

At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit,
Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu;
Cernere ne quis eos neu quis contingere possit,
Molirive moram aut veniendi poscere causas.

"The newspaper press, so far as it is an organ of opinion, is a political and moral censorship, assumed voluntarily, and exercised by concealed agents. Its operations may be considered as those of a modern Vehmish tribunal, adapted to a civilized state of society. It works by secret instruments, and its sentences are carried into effect with almost resistless force, but by unseen and unknown hands. In a certain sense, the public stands to the newspaper press in the same relation as that in which the government stood to the informers at Venice: it opens a lion's mouth, into which all public accusations can be thrown, without the disclosure of the complainant's name.

"The concealment of authorship by newspaper writers exempts them from many of the feelings which disturb the judgment of rival politicians, contending in the open arena of public life. For example, being withdrawn from public notice, they are free from personal vanity or rivalry, and from all love of distinction; they cannot be actuated by a desire of display, or of personal triumph—by the love of power for its sordid advantages—or by a spirit of interested faction. It is only so far as they are connected with, or set in motion by, the leaders or followers of political parties, that newspaper writers can be influenced by these motives.

"That there must be strong reasons of expediency in favour of a practice so generally adopted, so firmly maintained, and so peacefully acquiesced in, cannot be doubted. On the other hand, it is an unquestionable evil that the public mind should, with respect to the events and public characters of the day, be guided to a great extent by persons who, writing in studied concealment, are exempt from the check of personal responsibility, and can gratify private resentment, private friendship, or any other private feeling, good or bad, at the expense of the public interest, or of the reputation and peace of individuals, without the prospect of moral accountability to any human tribunal—and, even in the event of the conviction of the publisher for libel, with no fear of individual exposure.

"The concealment of authorship likewise encourages, or permits, the adoption of a censorious tone of assumed superiority, of disinterested regard for the public welfare, and of championship of the nation against the acts of the government, which would perhaps not be consistent with the writer's true position and character if he were known to his readers. In many cases, probably, the assumed is as unlike the real character of the writer, as the character of the tragedy-hero to that of the actor who represents him.

"It might be thought that, as the original articles in newspapers are all anonymous, they would pass merely for the intrinsic value of the facts and arguments which they contain, and that they would be devoid of any extrinsic and adventitious authority. Such, however, is not the fact; newspapers are not like single anonymous placards, issuing from an unascertained source. In some cases, indeed, the authority of a newspaper may even greatly exceed that of a statement or argument supported by the author's name. A newspaper, it is to be observed, by its continuous publication at the same office, and under the same title, and by a unity of management under the same proprietary, acquires a species of individual character, similar to that of a corporation, or club, or regiment, or mercantile partnership, or other voluntary association, kept in existence by the perpetual succession and renewal of its members. It is, like them, a *persona moralis*; and although its writers do not appear before the public in their personal identity, and in many cases, doubtless, are unknown to one another, yet they all depend on a common centre; they are selected and remunerated by a common employer; their several movements are regulated by a common mind, and according to a uniform plan. In this manner, a newspaper can acquire a corporate character for accuracy and extent

of intelligence, for correctness of statement, and even for soundness of judgment and strength of reasoning—which character is composite—the general result of its management; and it is formed from the aggregate writings of its contributors, but is distinct from that of any one of them.

"Now, by taking advantage of this corporate character, but at the same time sheltering himself under the cover of anonymous authorship, the official newspaper writer secures the protection of secrecy, while he writes, nevertheless, with a considerable weight of authority. He obtains all the adventitious strength which may be derived from the character, connexions, and influence of the newspaper, considered as a moral entity; while he escapes from all personal responsibility, and is not known by, or accountable to, any one but his own employer.

"Another important incident of the corporate character of a newspaper, and of its continuous existence, is, that it may be the organ of a certain political party or interest, and may thus come to be regarded as the authentic representative of their views. In this way, again, it may acquire an authority extrinsic to the mere anonymous effect of the arguments or opinions which it circulates.

"From the relation in which newspapers stand to the public—being dependent on their sale for their very existence—it is natural that they should seek to render their opinions acceptable to a large number of purchasers, and thus they often follow, as well as lead, public opinion. Even in these cases, however, they contribute to give it a more clearly marked form, and to turn it into a more definite course; and their authority with their readers is enhanced, rather than diminished, by a dextrous adaptation of their suggestions and censures to pre-existing opinions or sentiments.

"We see, therefore, that by its continuity of character, by becoming a party organ, and by sometimes following as well as leading public opinion, a newspaper obtains a considerable authority, independent of the force of its reasoning, and that this authority is directed by writers who, being anonymous, are exempt from all sense of personal responsibility.

"Such is the reverse of the picture which we have contemplated above. Such are the principal evils incidental to the anonymous authorship of newspapers.

"The system itself, however, rests, as we have seen, on a solid basis of expediency. The public has a paramount interest in the free expression of opinion upon passing events, and in the free censure of the public acts of contemporaries; and, without anonymous writing, this freedom cannot practically exist. Besides, any attempt to compel the true writers to disclose their names would be futile.* The law can only compel some responsible party to undertake the paternity of a newspaper article; but it cannot make the paternity a question of fact. It can do nothing for creating a moral and personal responsibility in the real writers. It cannot get beyond the registered editor and the publisher. By these means, the author escapes, while the news-vender suffers—reversing the proverbial fate of the great and little:

Low skulks the hind beneath the rage of power,
And leaves the wealthy traitor in the Tower.

"The conclusion at which we arrive is, that however liable to abuse the anonymous authorship of newspapers may be, the practice is necessary, in order to secure the most important purpose of a newspaper, and therefore ought to be acquiesced in, even if it could be easily prevented by law, which is not the case. The proper object, therefore, to be aimed at is, to provide securities against the abuses of the system, and to obtain its advantages with as little admixture of evil as practicable—to extract all the honey, and to neutralize some of the poison.

"One important protection against the abuses of this anonymous writing is derived from the vigilant watch which the several newspapers are led, by the spirit of competition, to keep up on one another. The

rivalry of trade prevents them from combining for any common purpose; and the censure which they cast on each other is at least as severe and unsparing as that which they direct against any member of the public."

These are a few traits of the many aspects in which the author has viewed his important subject; and these being well and ably "formed opinions," recommend themselves to thinking readers of every class.

SIERRA LEONE.

A Residence at Sierra Leone. By a Lady. Murray.

Two parts, forming a volume of *Murray's Home and Colonial Library*, and peculiarly deserving of the latter title: this is a genuine "lady's" work. And by the term, we mean to imply that it is minutely graphic and generally entertaining. We might, perhaps, long for a little more certain science where objects of natural history are so well described; but for sketches of scenery, climate, inhabitants, manners, habits, and daily life, we have met with nothing before that could give us anything like so complete a comprehension of Sierra Leone, its products, and mixed population. Women seem to beat men hollow in writing such accounts of countries. Their very domestic incidents and almost trifling remarks often serve to finish the picture which the broad brush of the male author leaves in masses and destitute of the circumstantial traits of reality. All these our "lady" touches in with a natural and clever pencil; and we will venture to say that the following unaided selection of passages from her work will afford the reader a clearer idea of the colony (in which she resided with her husband and family, first at Freetown, and then up on the high hill-ridge above it, for two or three years) than has hitherto been cognizable from published travels. We plant ourselves at once on the Hill abode, a dwelling of a superior order, for an individual of English, apparently official, consequence, and well-attended by servants of various races and in various capacities:—

"Now it is evening, and we have just had a heavy tornado. When the rain somewhat moderated, I went to the piazza windows, and, heedless of the strong land wind, watched for a long time the grand and beautiful appearance of the sea, illumined with purple and blue-looking lightning. The peals of thunder at first shook the very house; but it has now rolled to a distance, and the coolness of the air after the storm is perfectly delightful.

"At first when the rain comes down, the smell from the earth is excessively unpleasant, and, as I should suppose, unwholesome; like that arising from stagnant water and decayed vegetable matter. Though every window is shut as close as possible, this detestable smell penetrates even into the inner rooms; so that once or twice at night, when there has been no wind, I have been aware of there being a light shower, by the strong earthy odour which accompanied it. To-night the violence of the wind has wafted away all traces of this noxious exhalation, and, indeed, I feel quite strengthened by the beneficial influence of the tornado. The heat in this climate induces a feeling of lassitude, even when there has been no exertion; and I do not think it is possible for any one in healthy, happy England, to understand how easily one becomes fatigued here with the very slightest bodily effort. * * *

"One of my handmaidens having obtained leave to visit her friends up in the mountains, returned with the humble message that 'her mother was to be married again in a month, and said that I must make her a cap to wear on her head, and a lace tipt like my own for her neck, to be worn on the grand occasion!'

"This woman is not singular in her penchant for European fashions, for the old Maroon nurse one day begged in the most earnest manner that I would make a dress for her the very same shape as one of my own! The request proceeding from pure ignorance, I did not like to mortify the good woman; so replied, that although I could really not spare time to make her a dress, I would try and cut one out for her, provided she brought me the materials. But

whether the rhetoric of some of her more enlightened sisters of the sable race rendered her ashamed of having asked such a thing, or whether she was hurt by my refusal, I cannot tell, never having seen her since.

"Certainly great pains must be taken by the teachers at the different schools, for these girls read very well, pronouncing the most difficult English words with perfect fluency. Yet it is astonishing to me that they understand so little the meaning of even the simplest sentence. I try to make them comprehend what they read, by explaining its sense in the broken language used by themselves; but though the youngest seems as if she would in time learn to exercise her mental faculties, the other appears to think that it is quite enough to be able to read, and shows no desire to be more learned than the famous pig which knew its letters. * * *

"On the first burst of a tornado, all the crickets, grasshoppers, and other such insects become silent; but whenever it is over, their chirping and humming commence again. Many people dislike the incessant note of the cicada; but for my part, I should not object to have a few pet crickets to keep up their familiar chorus during the sway of that terrible wind, which seems to awe even the inferior animals. Yet I must admit that the noise of even one is so shrill and grating, that in the midst of a storm the loud hum of a solitary cricket which had hid itself somewhere in the front piazza, sounded unnatural when all its out-of-door companions had ceased, and rather added to the *désagrémens* of a minor hurricane than diminished them; especially as for some time I could not make out what the extraordinary noise was.

"But troubles of a different nature have lately conspired to take up much of my attention. Discovering that first one and then another of my abigails (accomplished in marking) were rapidly carrying off great part of the contents of my wardrobe, I was, of course, obliged to dismiss them both; and being really tired of the evil habits possessed by each and all of the 'colony-born' girls who had volunteered to learn 'white-woman fashion,' have actually taken a liberated slave-child as an *apprentice*! I never saw an indenture before; but where I suppose is commonly mentioned the trade or occupation to learn which the individual is bound, here it is 'covenanted, promised, and agreed,' that the said apprentice is to be taught and instructed 'in the English language, the principles of the Christian religion, and useful personal domestic services.'

"A friend of ours went to the mountain-schools and chose this little girl for me; and also a boy, who came at the same time, as an apprentice to the craft of waiting at table. He speaks English very well; and when asked if he would like to remain here and 'work for white-man?' his merry black eyes twinkled with delight, the broad row of glittering teeth became visible in an animated laugh, and he replied with a shuffle of the foot (the usual accompaniment of a negro obeisance), 'I like.' The constable who brought them hither then asked the girl a similar question in her own language. She replied to the same import with her companion, but was evidently rather frightened, her grave and gashed Aku features appearing as if they could not smile—until she saw baby, and then, before I knew what she was about, she snatched him and began to hug him with the utmost glee. I find her intelligent, quiet, and active; but she cannot speak above two or three words of even the strange sort of broken English used by the natives at Sierra Leone. * * *

"Altogether, I must candidly confess that the view, the weather, the flowers, birds, and the butterflies, render me somewhat idle at times. But we have other and less agreeable insects, although I have only twice seen a scorpion since coming to this country, and, within doors, centipedes nearly as seldom. Millepedes, very ugly and large, abound on the walks, and infest the trees. They have many feet like the centipede, but instead of being flat like it, are round, and of a dark shining brown, annularly marked with red. Some of them are fully seven

* "An attempt was made in Queen Anne's reign to compel anonymous writers to disclose their names; but the bill introduced into parliament for this purpose was dropped."

inches long, and as thick as a young snake, but they are not poisonous. We are very little annoyed by musquitos, though this is the season they are usually most troublesome and numerous; but I suppose the hill is too stormy a place for them to exist upon it. Spiders seem more industrious in this country than anywhere else, and are really serviceable in catching flying ants, and all such winged pests; therefore, in the open piazzas down stairs, I do not object to a solitary gossamer web being occasionally left undisturbed, especially as some of the out-of-door spiders are so beautifully and curiously marked. The one at present domesticated below has a large oval body, that looks exactly like an ivory ball, covered over with great, black, Hebrew characters. The house-spiders are of different sorts; some are small, round, jumping creatures; others so large, that a crown-piece could not cover them, and flat as scorpions. They are very numerous and troublesome, making nests everywhere, and on everything. You see, fastened perhaps against a shelf in the store-room, or like a label on a bottle, what appears to be a circular patch of white paper, but turns out to be a tough, opaque substance, more like calico than paper in texture, and on tearing it off, some dozen of eggs, or as many young spiders, are discovered within. * * *

"This is the land of storms. With three exceptions, those that ushered in the wet season were nothing to what they now are. We have had a gradual abatement in rains and fogs, but for the last two months have had a tornado almost every night. This hurricane wind generally comes on at first from the land, but beats round and round the house, causing me often to imagine it blows from every point of the compass at once. Sometimes wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, continue for upwards of two hours; then, again, we have the storm-wind and rain, with little or no thunder and lightning. The heaviest tornadoes are those where the wind blows for perhaps half-an-hour before any rain falls, or when accompanied by only a small rain. One day, after a strong sea-breeze with a clouded sun, we may have a fierce tornado; the next day there may be a dead calm, with a fiery-hot sun, and yet as fierce a tornado at night again; after which, at one time follows a calm, at another a violent land-wind. * * *

"One peculiarity is observable regarding these storms; they most commonly occur between sunset and sunrise, and, as far as I can judge, always at low-water. * * *

"Instead of the many old and tried domestics of a home household, who feel a kind of pride, besides an interest, in ministering to your every want, so far as their humble abilities permit, there is here but the mercenary attendance of persons of another race, whose habits and manners are as strangely dissimilar to what you have been accustomed, as is their personal appearance; and who cannot be expected to care whether you live or die; to whom, indeed, you are nothing, except in how far you can remunerate their services. * * *

"Then there are the savage noises during both night and day: the incessant beating of tom-toms and Mandingo kettle-drums, the firing of muskets, the shouting and singing of the black population, mingled with the yelping, howling, and squealing of a horde of half-starved dogs and pigs; all which convey but too truly to your mind the remembrance that your home is indeed on a foreign shore. * * *

"Even my nurse was surprised at the distinctness with which these wild sounds ascended to our dwelling, and launched out rather bitterly against the idle and evil disposed of the liberated Africans, to whom alone (though I believe both Maroons and settlers themselves have their share in it) she ascribed this never-ceasing tumult. * * *

"How the din of native drums, and the discordant nightly clamour of human voices, to which in hours of health I had only given an amused thought, grated upon my ear, and seemed to pierce into my very brain, during the sleepless nights of tropic fever! * * *

"And I have now no doubt that such disturbances have, in more instances than one, contributed to render fatal the climatorial attack, that with quiet

and rest, in all human probability, might have been subdued. There was a pleasant lulling sound in the monotonous hum of the crickets and other insects, that I wished in vain might drown the louder and more unwelcome noises of drums and dogs, and dismal singing of the natives. * * *

"But if I regarded these midnight sounds as an annoyance when so far removed from their immediate vicinity, to what must the sufferers in town be subjected? I am indeed convinced that the mortality of this place arises not solely from the unhealthiness of the climate, but from the privations consequent upon its situation, and the discomforts to which refined and civilized persons are exposed, by the customs of its ignorant, coarse, and barbarous inhabitants. * * *

"Ever since coming up here we have been subject to the depredations of a peculiar class of vagabonds, known in the colony by the name of 'bush thieves,' who are sometimes newly-emancipated slaves, run away before their short term of service at Government work is completed; but more commonly liberated long ago and comfortably settled down on their allotted pieces of ground, but who find it much more agreeable to steal than to work. These people come into the bush and cut down whole loads of the straightest young trees to sell in the market for posts to huts, wattles, &c., set fire to the base of any ancient forest-tree that still stands, and after a tornado has in due time sent the stately trunk crashing to the earth, the thief watches his opportunity, and comes sometimes by moonlight, but oftener during the day, and from this fallen piece of timber continues to provide himself with logs, which he generally carries off whole, but occasionally remains to split into faggots for sale. * * *

"They also think nothing of setting fire to the young trees on another person's property, and planting the spot thus cleared with country vegetables of some sort or other; making at the same time tracks through the bush, where they prowl about looking for anything to steal, and laying snares for deer and monkeys. * * *

"I have no sympathy with such plunderers, because they destroy a great deal more than what they even carry off. The entire wide range of hills here still abound in timber for fuel, and the Sugar-loaf Mountain, were there no other place nearer, is covered with green wood fit for every imaginable purpose: therefore I cannot see why all the 'bush thieves' in the vicinity should, out of laziness to walk a little farther (for of time they do not appear to know the value, or they would not as they do spend so much of it in dancing and idleness), always commit their depredations on our limited shelter for men and monkeys. Our plan has always been to bring the aggressor up to the house, and find out, if possible, by inquiry into his circumstances, whether he be trespassing through ignorance or design, whether he be stealing for himself, or is merely an apprentice (as is often the case) sent out on the same mission by a hard negro task-master. Of course we wage no war against any really poor people who may come with their 'blys' to pick up dry sticks; but when carpenters, soldiers, and barrack labourers, as well as the less respectable sort of bush thieves, do not scruple to obtain supplies of wood from our doomed 'bush,' such a system requires to be kept in check. Accordingly all who cannot give a satisfactory account of their proceedings are either marched back to their employers, as the case may be—dismissed with a friendly warning or admonition—or, if the inroad made be very flagrant, and the culprit have offered battle to those sent to seize him, handed over to the police office. * * *

"The Mandingo portion of these vagabonds are the worst, and they have more than once drawn their long knives, and threatened the first person who attempted to hinder them from prowling about at their pleasure and taking what wood they wanted. But in general, as soon as our servants or work-people come within sight, the thief takes to his heels, leaving both wood and weapon for felling it behind him. * * *

"A magnificent moth, measuring fully six and a

half inches across the wings, has just been brought in. It is all of a rich dark-brown colour, with the exception, upon each of the hinder wings, which are also barred with white, of a large eye-like spot, with a brown centre surrounded first by a circle of black, then of crimson, and lastly a white one. But the peculiarity of this fine insect is that when lying flat with its head towards you, it exactly represents the face of a cat; the head of the moth being like the cat's nose, and the spots the eyes, even partaking of the same sly grimalkin expression. * * *

"The remainder of October and all November were marked by heavy tornadoes almost every night; in one of which some of our trees, including one near the house laden with beautiful oranges, were blown down. Both of these months were more unbearably sultry than I ever felt here before; there was so often, for the greater part of a day (and that even up on this cool spot), a total lull of both sea and land breeze. Especially before many of the tornadoes, every leaf was so rigidly motionless that the trees seemed as if they were cut out in marble; while the very birds, aware of the approaching storm, having fled to their coverts, the calm was thus rendered still more death-like. Then the contrast of the sudden roar of the wind and the rolling of the thunder, with the comfort of the cool refreshed feeling that succeeds to the languor and faintness occasioned by the previous oppressive heat! a comfort which reconciles every person to a tornado. Amongst other signs of these storms, one is the manner in which cattle eat—goats and horses cropping up the grass more greedily than at any other time. * * *

"A greater number of radiantly-coloured insects, mostly of the beetle shape, if not all of that tribe, appeared abroad than I had observed at the same season last year. One day a long slender-winged insect, that looked as if wrought in silver and coated over with a thin plate of transparent green glass, flew in at the open window of the piazza, and really was more beautiful than a polished gem. They greatly help to brighten the air, shrouded as it now is in a dull harmattan haze. Here a beetle, in violet mantle banded with scarlet, hums past; there darts a crimson dragon-fly; while a host of butterflies, white and golden spotted, black and purple, green and blue, in short, shining in all the prismatic colours, with moths in robes no less rich in material though more sombre in shade, mingle with yellow honey-laden bees, glittering little emerald-like flies, and myriads of other happy winged things, in enlivening the walks among the coffee-bushes. One large magnificent creature, that I never see except when it pursues its rapid flight in the air—and therefore cannot tell whether it be a beetle or not, is of a brilliant glossy golden-green hue, and makes a most ununsual whirring sound as it flies along. I rather wage war against one very common and coarser species, which thinks proper to live upon my roses on the parapet; I have often counted four of these plant-suckers firmly fixed upon a single bud. They have large, round, beetle-like bodies, with very hard upper wings of a dull black bordered with bright yellow. * * *

"The harmattan this season is stronger than it was the last, and much more disagreeable. It renders the skin hot and dry, lips parched and chapped as in the severest frost of a northern climate, and I feel quite ill from its effects. The paper on which I write curls up like a scroll, the shingles and boards continually make noises as if so many squibs and crackers were being fired off. The dark reddish haze not only completely obscures our view of distant objects, but for five days past even King Tom's Point and the vessels in the harbour have not been visible, while the trees and grass have a drooping, lifeless appearance. The water, to be sure, tastes as if it were iced, yet that luxury does not to me compensate for the uncomfortable sensations given by this gloomy, withering wind. * * *

These *morceaux*, disjointed as they are, serve perfectly to show the character of the volume, and we conclude with two slight additions. First, portion of the notice casually bestowed on the Slave Trade; and secondly, a few literary extracts.

First, "The word 'slave' is carefully eschewed in the correspondence found on board these prizes, and all pains taken, by ambiguous wording, to mislead and deceive the captors into the belief that the lading destined to be shipped was a legal one. They talk of a cargo of 'salt,' 'palm oil,' 'country cloths,' 'camwood,' or 'wax, ivory, and gold-dust;' when, perhaps the injunction to obtain enough of provisions is all the clue afforded by the *papers* to the real nature of the intended return cargo. 'Bales' used to be a favourite and common term for slaves, until the real signification became too well known. The postscript of a letter found in a vessel employed in that most inhuman of all traffics is sufficiently amusing: 'Please let the bale be a female.'

"Cakes of wax' and 'kolas' are also used to designate slaves.

"At times even when no negroes have been found on board at the period of capture, but the equipment too complete to admit of any dispute, the master and seamen freely admit on their examinations that they came to the coast on a slaving adventure, and so save an immense deal of labour and trouble to the adjudicating parties.

"Lastly, however, some of the merest nutshells of vessels under the Brazilian flag, with little beyond excess of water-casks and fuel, and crews more than double what would be sufficient in lawful traders of the same size, have been sent in here for trial; and though they may have goods on board suited only to the slave-market, and consigned from one well-known slave-dealer in Brazil to another on this coast whose name is equally notorious, the real fact of their being concerned in the illegal traffic is found no easy task directly to prove."

Second, The literature as represented by the periodical press, records the arrival of "The Bell Pull, Prince of Jointveal, master," and the learning and style of the Negroes are whimsically illustrated by the annexed examples:—

"The negroes here are certainly touched with the 'cacothese scribendi.' If one come to offer himself as cook, groom, or pantry servant, besides his written character obtained from former masters, he sends up a document, purporting to be written by himself, which sets forth his qualifications in a highly original style; while a person coming on any other business commonly announces his errand in the same way. Nay, one morning the market-messenger brought me up the following ludicrous note:—

"Please, madam, I very sorry no mutton live in market this morning.—Your affectionate butcher,

"JOHN MACAULAY."

"M——, Esq.

"Have me excuse for the same name.
Freetown, Sierra Leone.

"Honoured Sir,—With deep humiliation and earnest desire I come to solicit you a certain thing, and that of your kindness it will grant to your humble servants. Sir, will you be good enough as to employ me in the business as a messenger in your office, Sir, and only try me, and you will not see me in advertent. —I must subscribe my name under this paper.

(Signed) DANIEL DAVIS."

"Dear Sir,—I have hard that you are in want of a Horse man, and I can retake furthering myself; should my services be required as a Horseman, you will find a good horse man and a man of knowledge of aboute Horse.—I am your very truly servant,

"MOSES JOHNSON."

"To His Clemency' is rather a favourite superscription with some, and one letter from a person who says he 'will feel very much glad to be employed as a schoolmaster,' begins thus:—

"I, thy humble servant, take upon myself to come this day and to ask a petition of thee which I hope you will grant unto me thy unworthy servant by thy clemency or tenderness."

"Another commences—'I, a Deliberated African, do state to your honor my case.' 'Honoured Sir,' 'Good Master,' and 'My Master,' with 'Please your

honour to hear the prayers of this humble and needful petition,' appear sprinkled through different epistles."

Thieving propensities seem to be rather general; and also fondness for finery; but these and many other characteristics we have left untouched will be found amusingly detailed in these pages, edited by Mrs. Norton.

IRELAND'S FORGERIES.

Rizzio. By the late Mr. Ireland. Edited by G. P. R. James, Esq. 3 vols. Newby.

APOCRYPHAL descriptions of scenes and society in England, France, and Scotland, from the trial and divorce of Catherine, Queen of Henry VIII., to the assassination of the *pseudo* autobiographer, do credit to the inventive talents of the forger of Shakspeare's plays. But a collateral interest is added to the work, worth more than the work itself, by the statement of the editor, which seems in part to accredit original MSS. and genuine documents as the foundations of Ireland's legend. In conclusion, Mr. James says:—

"I cannot refrain from adding a few words to what I have said in the preface, which was written before I had been called upon to study and dissect it as I have now been obliged to do. It is in every respect a very curious production; and without being paradoxical, I may be permitted to say that its very defects render it the more interesting. On first reading the manuscript, I was inclined to believe, as I think I have implied in the preface, that it was entirely the offspring of Mr. Ireland's own imagination, and that no such papers as he speaks of in the introduction had ever really fallen into his hands. But in revising it very carefully, certain remarkable discrepancies of style and manner, almost induce me—I do not say quite—to believe that he must have had at least the fragments of some original work under his hands when he wrote or compiled the narrative. It would be tedious and perhaps impossible to state all the indications of original matter which tend to this conclusion; but I may mention one or two. The whole manuscript is in Mr. Ireland's handwriting; but very often I find between what would be otherwise disjointed passages a connecting piece pasted in and written in a different ink. Again, I find that in some places Rizzio speaks in the present tense, as if he were describing what was actually passing at the time, while the moment after he speaks in the past, and alludes to events which occurred long after those which he is narrating. I have corrected this incongruity in many parts, but in others I have purposely left it as I found it. It is also to be remarked that in general where Rizzio speaks in the present tense, the facts, though tinged with prejudice and passion, are in accordance with the statements of other authorities, and the chronology accurate enough. But, on the contrary, where, as I conceive, connecting links have been supplied, both the details and the chronology are very erroneous. Again, I find, in various places, proper names have been struck out, and others, either totally different or varying in the orthography, have been inserted. In almost all these instances the correction has been wrong, and the original right; but the corrections are all in Mr. Ireland's hand. These facts afford, I am well aware, no conclusive evidence that Mr. Ireland had any authentic documents of Rizzio's before him when he wrote, even so much as the fragments which I conceive may have been his; but such discrepancies have made me doubt the justice of the opinion which I formed at first, that the work was wholly and entirely Mr. Ireland's own; and I think it only just to the public and myself to state that doubt, and the grounds on which it is founded."

These suggestions, by so competent a judge, we leave with the public; only remarking on the analogy which might bear upon the question of the Shakspeare forgeries—*i.e.*, whether they were entirely imaginative, or raised on existing grounds (we do not say Shaksperian) to which Ireland had found access, and of which he made use, preferring the doubt as to his

genius to the fame of honest adaptation. His Confessions, published in 1805, by no means decide this point; and he was, in short, such a liar (we speak of literary imposture) that no one can pin faith to his accounts or assertions on any subject. Upon these productions, however derived, Mr. James observes:—

"Doubtless, he committed from time to time many mistakes which might have betrayed the secret; but the skill, forethought, and caution with which he proceeded, will appear perfectly marvellous, if his age be taken into consideration; for at the time when the forgeries commenced he was under eighteen years of age. But what is still more to be wondered at, is, that an inexperienced youth, who had been remarkably stupid in his boyhood, should have been able to produce two dramatic pieces, so closely resembling Shakspeare's in style and manner, as to deceive an immense number of well informed and acute persons, and, in themselves, displaying marks of very considerable genius and power, however rude and unutilized."

"No one can read either the *Fortigern* or the *Henry II.*, with an unprejudiced mind and not come to the conclusion, that the author of them possessed abilities of a very extraordinary kind, which, if fostered in a kindlier school, and directed in a more honourable course, might have obtained for him a high and enduring renown."

"In examining these plays, and reflecting on the history of their production, I feel the same sort of regret which I experience in reading the works of the lady known by the name of George Sand; that abilities of so remarkable a character should have found none to direct and guide them in a just course to worthy and noble objects."

"In the case of William Henry Ireland, all the prospects of life were blighted by the errors of the boy; and the talents which, cultivated and encouraged, might have dignified his name, were turned to very inferior objects. Like the man who sought to gain a name by burning the temple of Diana, he acquired renown by an act of high culpability; but the temple he destroyed was his own fame. He afterwards wrote several novels, which, I believe, proved very successful; and the last which he produced will be found in the following pages. The manuscript was sold by public auction to a highly respectable bookseller; by him it was transferred to another, who laid it before the present editor. That editor found the style antiquated, and the expressions often of the worst kind of the novelistic school of thirty or forty years ago; but in the work itself, there is a very curious and minute picture of Europe in the age to which it refers. It has evidently been the fruit of much severe reading; and the author's introduction shows that the propensity to fabrication, in which all young Ireland's misfortunes began, had not even yet entirely left him. That he intended to pass this off as an authentic autobiography of David Riccio, I do not mean to say; but he certainly had a great inclination to leave it doubtful whether the work was authentic or not."

Such is the story of this literary curiosity, and so just an appreciation of its characteristics, that it saves us the trouble of farther remark, especially as we are not willing to come within the category of critics, briefly but forcibly painted in this preface.

"The allegory (says the writer) of the fly on the dome of St. Paul's is especially applicable to criticism. The most minute and trivial minds are best fitted to detect errors, and are almost sure of applause in pointing them out; for the gracious world in which we live generally finds amusement or consolation in the follies and faults of others."

"We have only to add, that Ireland must have read a great deal to enable him to acquire the information, paint the portraits, dress up individual traditions, and slightly vary historical facts, consistently with the language and manners of the times, in the clever fashion he has reached in his *Rizzio*; and with this, brief notice we leave these volumes to the attention that is certain to be bestowed upon them: they are in every respect Curiosities of Literature."

DR. W. HOOKER'S NEW RHODODENDRONS.

The Rhododendrons of the Sikkim-Himalaya. By Dr. D. Hooker, F.R.S., &c. With coloured Drawings and Descriptions made on the spot. Edited by Sir W. J. Hooker. Part I. Reeve, Benham, and Reeve.

We hail the appearance of this beautiful work with something more than ordinary pleasure; inasmuch as it proves to demonstration how much sterling and novel information may be combined with artistic perfection and external elegance, and yet be a cheap production, and come within the reach of small pecuniary means. We have here a botanical work, in large folio, consisting of ten magnificent and exquisitely coloured lithographic plates, from drawings after nature, with explanatory text on twenty pages of letterpress; the whole claiming a place in every botanical library, and, at the same time, worthy of gracing the most elegant boudoir; and yet costing only the comparatively trifling sum of sixteen shillings to subscribers. We do not recollect having before met with anything equal to it among illustrated botanical publications; and sincerely wish that similar instances may become rapidly multiplied and increasingly patronized—even beyond the goodly list of subscribers which we see on this occasion.

The three classical quartos of his Antarctic Flora have established for the author a high botanical reputation; and it requires little foresight to predict, that he will be among the leaders in the science when the great luminaries of the present day shall have quitted the scene. We were fully prepared, therefore, for a great treat in the production before us, and we have certainly not been disappointed. It forms, as it were, the first instalment of Dr. Hooker's Himalayan harvest; and consists of detailed and critical descriptions, illustrated by figures, of not fewer than eight new Indian species of *Rhododendrons*, each one more magnificent than the other in flower and foliage; and also a general exposition of all the species that have come under his observation in the lofty regions of his present tour. It is not our purpose to enter into any detail; but we cannot help observing that all the species but one have a fair chance of being successfully introduced into our gardens and pleasure grounds. That one species, *R. Dathousia*, is the noblest of all, on account of the size and fragrance of its flowers; but being chiefly epiphyte, it will probably never be made to thrive out of doors in this country. *R. Campbellii* certainly approaches to *R. Arboreum*; but, nevertheless, it seems quite distinct, as Dr. Hooker intimates. In the observation under this last-mentioned species, (No. 6.), *argenteum* is put by mistake for *arboreum*; and this is the only misprint which we have been able to ferret out, after the most careful examination of the volume!

The work is published from materials received from India, by the author's immortal father, Sir W. J. Hooker, who has very appropriately dedicated it to her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and prefaced it with some highly valuable remarks. It is impossible to come before the world under more flattering auspices.

The vignette exhibits a view at Darjeeling; and we are assured by an old Himalayan, that the snowy peaks are excellently represented.*

STATISTICS OF POETRY.

[Six volumes of upward of 290 pages, and 5300 lines, are this week added to our "Statistics."—Ed. L. G.]

The English Country Gentleman; his Sports and Pastimes. By John Lloyd, Esq. London: Longmans. 11, Ludovary; Rees, pp. 51

An English theme, though the scene is laid among the sylvan beauties of Wales, and sung in such appropriate strains as befit the subject, and an English gentleman and scholar would sing.

* At home some very successful efforts are making to cultivate into greater variety and perfection than before, the flowers of this magnificent plant. The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland has had great success with the pale colours, and Sir T. Dyke Acland has also made brilliant additions to his collection.—Ed. L. G.

English society is divided into two classes, the Rich and the Poor; and notwithstanding there sometimes appears to be a commingling of the two, the attentive observer must see that it is but partial, insignificant, accidental, and temporary. The broad distinction pervades every class. Wealth is respect and greatness, the want of it identical with suspicion and with repulsion. Even in science and literature the effect is obvious. Our poets, historians, philosophers, and authors of other kinds, find the palm more readily accorded to them, and with it much worshipful consideration, if they happen to be noblemen, men of fortune, rich merchants or bankers, or people notoriously well to do in the world; whilst, on the other hand, the genius or learned devotee of inferior means and station, can rarely contrive to raise himself out of the native mud of lowly poverty, and is at most the back, the drudge, the little esteemed of his fellow citizens, and the struggler for barren fame.

With all their complaints on the score of free trade, agricultural pressure, and the load of public burdens laid on their shoulders, English country gentlemen are, take it for all in all, not so ill off as to move our compassion. As the world wags they have, as the Highlander said on seeing one of their mansions, "a braw place out"; and a good many people would be glad enough to put up with all their difficulties for the sake of their pastimes and enjoyments. Nor does Mr. Lloyd make us despise them by his natural and vivid painting. Even hare-hunting hath a melancholy pleasure:—

"The crouching back just level with the ground,
The wakeful eyes intent on all around;
Off, as the circuit of the farm you ride,
Forth spring the eager greyhounds from your side,
By many a turn prolong the varying course
And with an easy gallop breathe your horse;
Well-pleased yourself in that familiar place
If back return the disappointed chase,
And pass the cover gain, her safe retreat,
Some future morning to renew the feat.
Poor puss! it grieves one for her many foes,
Whole days she sits amid the cheerless snows
Waiting in patient wonder till the rain
Bring back her old accustomed world again;
Too oft by hunger forced at length to stray,
Her many steps they but the more betray."

Thomson, Somerville, Bloomfield, welcome a fellow-linerman. Listen—

"And hark the woodward calls! revolving round
The busy grindstone gives its warning sound,
To thin the larch prepared each workman stands
The bright axe gleaming in his sinewy hands,
To walk before and due selection make,
This easier province to yourself you take;
Those that have branchless grown, and in the breeze
Wave unsupported more like poles than trees,
With all by nibbling tooth of squirrel peel'd
And so decayed, are for removal seal'd.
With frequent strokes the echoing woods resound,
And countless numbers soon bestrew the ground,
Like some vast battle-field the grove appears
Where chiefs are bow'd beneath the clashing spears,
Then lopt'd, and ranged in six foot lengths or so,
To aid the collier in his task they go;
And coal is but a vegetable mould,
So the new forest helps to raise the old."

This is at once a sweet and graphic description of rural labour; and again, in lambing time—

"Some morn a merry voice salutes your ear,
'A lamb, Papa, the shepherd has been here';
Soon others follow, each returning light
The fields are spangled with new specks of white;
Nor void of pleasing interest to partake
The shepherd's cares, and with light converse break,
Each morn to hear some new adventure told,
Some comment pass'd upon the teeming fold,
For oft with midnight lantern forth he goes
Where drives the fleet, or the fierce tempest blows;
Oft in his arms returning homewards bears
The helpless weakling; soon his fostering cares
With the warm ingle's no perpetual fire,
And cordial-temper'd draught, new life inspire;
At morn the children with delight behold
The stranger inmate and by turns infold;
But chief the infant's joy, ne'er seen before
Such tidily playmate on the cottage floor.
With noisy blessings rings upon the plain,
From far they hear the slow-approaching wain,
A well-known sound; toss'd from its verdant height
The turnips bounding on the sward alight;
But these untasted left in lengthen'd rows,
Still hurrying on the crowd impatient goes
Close to the falling shower, their haste we blame,
Its end defeating, does not man the same?
Man who so often leaves the good in store
For vain contentions, and the chance of more."

We confess to be very much pleased, yea, charmed, with this style of poetic art. Farther on there is some capital fishing advice, by one who knows where to throw his line on the first burst of spring:—

"Some morning now with balm unwonted fraught
Forth from its nook your angle rod is brought,
The joints well-fitted, line lock'd duly o'er,
And flies selected from your ample store;
Not this the hour, the gleamy hour, that brings
That swarm gregarious forth of speckled wings,
But the uncertain year demands to choose
The plainest hackles and most sober hues:
Fresh blows the west-wind on your glowing cheek
As hurrying forth the well-known reach you seek;
Adown the mead your eager footsteps strain,
Each boyish transport half-revived again;
Nor yet the trout the swifter streams have won,
But where the earlier shallows felt the sun
Excursive rove, and in the insect brood
There first emerging find abundant food:
Light falls your line before the favouring breeze,
Light as the wither'd leaf from Autumn trees;
And oh! what joy when some judicious cast
In the far ripple brings him up at last,
Some master fish who many a bygone day
Has turned disdainful from the gulle away:
Less guarded now the treacherous bait he takes,
And wildly floundering the wide river shakes,
Or downward darts, or high with sudden spring
Vaults into air; again the reel must sing,
'Till moor'd at length beneath your guiding hand
His broad gills rest upon the level sand."

Nor is good clean farming less pertinently and profitably taught, (see pages 28-9;) and cricket is lovingly and justly eulogized, with a tag reflection worthy all the tags that ever were uttered at the end of theatrical pieces. We cordially aspirate the wish:—

"Would that each place within our seagirt coast,
Such fair appendage to its state could boast!
Where in the summer evenings bat and ball
Might forth the sturdy population call,
The young to practice, and the old to praise,
Not without memory of by-gone days
When in the eleven of the town they bore
Themselves a part, and made that famous score;
The habits foster'd thus, in danger's hour,
The kindly feelings will assert their power;
Ocean may fail us, steam uncertain prove,
But not the bulwark of a people's love."

With this example we conclude, only mentioning, and in a few lines showing, the able and convincing manner in which emigration is recommended:—

"Nor less, when nations feel their griefs abound,
In Nature's book the remedy is found;
The bees if crowded swarm, the rocks remove,
And stretch their colonies from grove to grove.
Nor let mistaken kindness fondly strive
To check th' overflowing of the human hive;
Those grateful swarms, that scatter'd wide on earth,
More than repay the land that gives them birth,
Nor for themselves alone employment find,
But for the kindred race they leave behind."

A slap at the critics at the end, cannot put us out of humour with so pleasant an author, and perhaps it is because our brains are thicker than plate glass that we do not feel so much the

Cædimur et totidem plagis consumimus hostem.*

Mount Sinai, &c. By C. Piffard. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co., pp. 48

A PRIZE poem by a member of Clare Hall, and of the full average value of such productions. Having already been crowned, we have to say of the lyrics which fill up the slight volume, that they do not warrant us in assigning a more universal prize. No. 4, to Eva, shows the prizeman in rather a bad way—

"They may talk of the stars that now tremble on high,
And brilliance 'mid darkness impart,
But the star that I love is my Eva's soft eye,
For it tenderly beams through my heart.
"Yon roses are lovely, and sweet the perfume
Of the brake where they fragrantly blow,
But lovelier far is the delicate bloom
Which the cheek of my Eva can show.
"Though sweet are the flowers of the western lea,
Where the sun 'neath the ocean-ware dips,
Yet sweeter than all this earth's flowers to me
Are, Eva, thy ruby two lips."

"Go it my *lulips*," say "the Fancy;" but the crockery is finished by the next—

* We do not know what the "*Ort*" is, mentioned by the author as a tree or shrub?—Ed. L. G.

"Could I but breathe such glowing words
As he who warbled of his Laura,
I'd strike my harp's divinest chords,
And tell my Eva I adore her."

And only read, with anything like critical appreciation, our last example, and wonder how any man, of Clare or Caius, could obtain a prize and write such stuff—a warning to all Poetasters—

"If, Eva, 'twas only thy beauty that charm'd,
Though that beauty is fair as the sun,
My breast 'neath its sunshine might haply be warm'd,
But my spirit would never be won.
'Tis the sweetness, the kindness, the gentleness, breathing
Through each exquisite trait of thy face,
That thrives round the heart, imperceptibly wreathing
A chain which no spell can displace.

"Though the brightness of roses may dazzle the eyes,
With their brightness we willingly part,
'Tis their fragrance alone that permits them to rise,
And seat themselves next to the heart."

The thing is not worth a comment, but to read a lesson to the abusers of rhyme, merely because they have excited very ordinary prose feelings, we would ask why Eva's beauty, simply because it was *fair* as the sun, should not win as well as warm the gent, more than the heap of things *breathing* through any exquisite traits of her face, and *breathing* a chain which no *spell* (wondrous if it did) could displace. The rose simile in the last four lines beats us—the *fragrance rising and seating itself* (on the stomach) next to the heart, is the pure verbiage of loose ideas, common to everybody, and without the reflection and polish which makes even common thoughts poetical, but still not Poetry.

Poems. By W. H. Shaw. Manchester: Johnson and Rawson, pp. 78

It is an offence, a small one—apparently a juvenility addressed to "My Parents." The sentiments are of a right kind, but the poetry is rhyming, with nothing to elevate it above a letter from Mr. S. to his parents.

Mordaunt. By A. D. Toovey. Hall and Co., pp. 52

As earnest but a poor attempt at a tragical story. It is marked "new edition."

The Contrast, &c. By D. W. Scott. Houlston and Stoneman, pp. 31

A kind heart, but not a poetic hand, supplies this addition to a preceding publication.

Yeman; an English Tale. By J. R. Smyth, M.D. Pickering, pp. 34

YOUNG—spring; beam—scene; seamen—women; hold—world; wealth—birth; scheme—same; novels—travels; never—lover; are specimens of the rhymes in this tale, of which no more need be said.

MONASTIC LITERATURE.

Bibliomania in the Middle Ages; or, Sketches of Bookworms, Collectors, Bible-Students, Scribes, and Illuminators. By F. S. Merryweather. 8vo. THERE are few subjects on which such extremely opposite opinions are entertained by our historians as the virtue or vice, the learning or ignorance, of the English monks during the dark ages. By some they are represented as the most perfect of mankind, and monasteries the only real approach yet made on earth to a virtuous paradise. Others, in their enthusiastic horror of monastic institutions, insist that they were the representatives of Satan, and the perpetrators of nearly every crime. The truth, as usual in such cases, lies between these extremes; and few who would desire to have their dicta sympathized with by the reasoning part of the community will enter a sweeping censure in opposition to the strong evidences which the industry of recent writers has brought to light.

We have always been convinced that no imputation has been so inconsiderately cast against the monks as that of ignorance; for, were it true, from what source could the multitude of literary remains of the middle ages have been derived? Our libraries contain vast numbers of important manuscripts, which we owe to the scriptoria of the old English monasteries, and that these are only a small portion

of what once existed may be seen from the numerous catalogues of monastic libraries still preserved. For example, we may mention the enormous collection of manuscripts preserved at Sion Monastery, on the banks of the Thames: enormous for those times, for the catalogue, which has escaped the notice of Mr. Merryweather, is preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and fills a large folio volume! This is the most important register of the kind with which we are acquainted, and well deserves publication. Unfortunately, very few volumes preserved in this valuable collection appear to have descended to our times. According to Bale, the destruction of manuscripts at the Reformation was most lamentable. "Never," says he, "had we been offended for the loss of our libraries being so many in number and in so desolate places for the most part, if the chief monuments and most notable works of our excellent writers had been reserved; if there had been in every shire of England but one solemn library to the preservation of those noble workers, and preferment of good learning in our posterity, it had been somewhat. But to destroy all without consideration is and will be unto England for ever a most horrible infamy among the grave signours of other nations. A great number of them which purchased those superstitious mansions reserved of those library books, some to serve their jakes, some to scour their candlesticks, and some to rub their boots; some they sold to the grocers and soap-sellers, and some they sent over sea to the bookbinders, not in small number, but at times whole ships full. I know a merchant which shall at this time be nameless, that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty shillings price—a shame it is to be spoken! This stuff hath he occupied in the stead of grey paper for the space of more than these ten years, and yet hath store enough for as many years to come. A prodigious example is this, and to be abhorred of all men who love their nation as they should do." Even if this account be exaggerated, there can be no doubt but that it is substantially true, and it is, indeed, confirmed in many respects by undoubted testimony.

The destruction of manuscripts, however, was not confined to the Reformers. It continued during the following century, and will probably continue to some extent as long as manuscripts exist. We can vouch to having seen a cartulary rescued from the hands of a gamekeeper within the last few years, the first leaves actually having been perforated by a punch, the old vellum serving for wadding! In the seventeenth century, the ancient manuscripts served for book-covers, and still more ignoble purposes. Aubrey, in his *Natural History of Wiltshire*, a manuscript in the library of the Royal Society, p. 221, gives a very curious and remarkable account of the manner in which they were destroyed in his school-days. We give the passage entire, and recommend it to the notice of Mr. Merryweather when his work requires another edition:—"The fashion then (1633) was to save the ferules of their books with a false cover of parchment *scilicet* old manuscript, which I was too young to understand; but I was pleased with the elegance of the writing, and the coloured initial letters. I remember the rector here, Mr. William Stump, great grandson of the clothier of Malmesbury, had several manuscripts of the Abbey. He was a proper man, and a good fellow, and when he brewed a barrel of special ale, his use was to stop the bung-hole under the clay with a sheet of manuscript. He said nothing did it so well, which me thought did grieve me then to see. Afterwards, I went to school to Dr. Latimer at Leigh Delamer, the next parish, where was the like use of covering of books. In my grandfather's days, the manuscripts flew about like butterflies: all music-books, account-books, copy-books, &c., were covered with old manuscripts, as we cover them now with blue paper or marbled paper. And the gloves at Malmesbury made great havock of them, and gloves were wrapped up no doubt in many good pieces of antiquity. Before the late wars, a world of rare manuscripts perished hereabout; for within half a dozen miles of this place were the Abbey of Malmesbury, where it may be pre-

sumed the library was as well furnished with choice copies as most libraries of England; and perhaps in this library we might have found a correct Pliny's *Natural History*, which Canutus, a monk, here did abridge for King Henry the Second. Within the aforesaid compass was Broadstock Priory, Stanley Abbey, Farleigh Abbey, Bath Abbey, eight miles, and Cirencester Abbey, twelve miles. Anno 1638, I was transplanted to Blandford school, in Dorset, to Mr. William Sutton. Here also was the use of covering of books with old parchments, leases, &c.; but I never saw anything of a manuscript there. Hereabout were no abbeys or convents for men. One may also perceive by the binding of old books how the old manuscripts went to wrack in those days. About 1647, I went to Parson Stump, out of curiosity to see his manuscripts, whereof I had seen some in my childhood; but by that time they were lost and dispersed. His sons were gunners and soldiers, and scoured their guns with them; but he showed me several old deeds granted by the Lord Abbots, with their seals annexed."

The library of Malmesbury Abbey, alluded to by Aubrey, was one of the largest and most extensive in England; but no catalogue is preserved to tell us what books the old monks read. It is not improbable that a perfect *Livy* was preserved there; for William of Malmesbury quotes one of the lost decades—"On whom, for this sad waste, should justice lay the crime?"

Mr. Merryweather's volume treats of every subject connected with the bibliography of the middle ages in this country, and with praiseworthy zeal has raked up much curious and some entertaining information. We forgive its crudeness for the sake of the research displayed by the author, and award it on the whole considerable merit. It would not be difficult to find fault, or to point out errors both of omission* and commission; but the adverse critic may have an easy victory in any work of the kind, and we are not inclined to search curiously for deficiencies in a compilation of so unpretending a character. The best informed reader will find much in it which will repay a perusal.

SUMMARY.

Otia Ægyptiaca. Discourses on Egyptian Archaeology and Hieroglyphical Discoveries. By G. R. Gliddon. 8vo. Madden.

FLATTERING ourselves that the *Literary Gazette* is now unfolding an important new leaf in the mysteries of ancient chronology—Egyptian, Assyrian, and Hebrew (and especially and peculiarly in the Egyptian, which is intimately connected with the Biblical),—we have pleasure in again noticing Mr. Gliddon as an indefatigable labourer in the same line of inquiry. The present volume, however, is rather a desultory collection of his researches and views than a systematic reduction of them to a theory. Much of the matter has already appeared in the *Ethnological Journal*, and newspaper comments are applied like mortar to the building; with only some additional notes and illustrations by the author. Under these circumstances, abstract or analysis is impossible. Mr. Gliddon travels over the state of hieroglyphic knowledge, explains the manner of deciphering these characters, and points to the discoveries of Champollion and his successors as having rectified our erroneous notions on the points involved in these interesting inquiries. He then enters into an elaborate disquisition on the Pyramids, which is followed by several lectures on the art of mummification, and the whole concluded by an essay or excursus on the origin of some of the Berber tribes of Nubia and Libya, and other races allied to them. The hypothesis that "the size of the pyramid is in direct proportion to the length of the king's reign in which it was constructed, having been begun at his accession and finished at his death,—large pyramids indicate

* We observe a paper on the subject of monastic catalogues, by Mr. Halliwell, in the last publication of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; and Professor Corrie has printed an early catalogue, unnoticed by the author.—Ed. L. G.

long reigns, and small pyramids short reigns," appears to us to be an untenable fancy, notwithstanding Mr. Gliddon's earnestness in support of it, and his going on to say,—"The sixty-nine pyramids, therefore, represent some seventy or eighty kingly generations, (two kings having been sometimes buried in the same pyramid,) the last of which race died before Abraham was born. Such is the law of pyramidal construction. Of its importance in *chronology* the reader can judge."

On the whole, the reader will find an immense quantity of various learning and quotation in the many miscellaneous notes which Mr. Gliddon has appended to his text, and though we cannot venture to eulogise the *lucidus ordo*, we can truly say that the feast of scraps is most satisfactory and edifying. As the second day's *risfacciamento* of a grand entertainment is often better than the first, so may we relish this *olla* quite as much as the more formal serving up in the regular Courses, or rather Discourses.

A Manual of Logic. By B. H. Smart. 8vo. Longmans.

THE author, so favourably known by many publications on grammar and other educational topics, has here adventured on a more dangerous and trying field, a system of logic founded on original principles, and at issue with the doctrines of some of "the profoundest teachers" of mankind. These principles are thus laid down:—

"In the first place, I think it all but self evident, if not quite so, that every single word competently used, is the sign of *knowledge*, and that, in calling it the sign of an *idea*, we either mean the same thing, or we have no distinct, definite meaning in so using the term *idea*. Secondly, it appears to me another self-evident truth, that every act of the natural understanding which increases or which develops our knowledge, involves three things,—the thing newly-known or newly-recognized; the thing or things in some relation to it, by being aware of which relation, it is newly, or better known; and the knowledge itself; which knowledge it is the privilege of our species to entertain separately, (apart, abstractly,) so as to be applicable to other things hypothetically, in order, by inquiry, to push our knowledge further. If to others, as to myself, this statement should not convey a self-evident truth, I believe the obstruction to be no other than will be removed by the examples, furnished in various places throughout this work. Thirdly, it appears also self-evident to me, and, with less difficulty than attends the previous statement, will I think, appear evident to others, that words which join to make sense, lose their separate (their more abstract) meaning, in a meaning which they unite to signify; so that the longest expression which can be formed by words that, in this manner, make sense, are but as one single word, with reference to the sense which is thus attained and signified.

"Such are the principles,—few, simple, and self-evident, or very nearly so,—which have nevertheless been overlooked, or at least, not considered up to their full weight, by those who have formed systems of logic, especially by Aristotle and his followers; by those who, in any past days, have speculated on the laws of human thought, and on the origin, the nature, and possible compass of human knowledge. I take these principles with me in the execution of the little work which follows; with what success must be judged by its contents."

Of the talent displayed by the writer in working out this thesis we have to speak with great respect, and in many of his data and deductions we cordially agree. But we are not sure that he has dived deep enough to fathom the innate, and trace all its intricate windings to the surface of sense. But even to express our doubts and explain our misgivings would require a volume as large as that on which we are offering merely a vague opinion, and we feel it would be doing injustice to the acuteness and ingenuity of Mr. Smart to take any other course with regard to his production than to assure our readers that it is full of matter to exercise the intellect, and afford much rational information to the mind, on the most difficult subject which can engage the human faculties.

Barnaby Rudge. By C. Dickens. Chapman and Hall. A NEW one-volume edition of this popular tale of the Riots of Eighty, the only instance in which Dickens has incorporated history to any extent with his imaginative creations. Still more to recommend it, though it needs nothing, we have a charming frontispiece of Dolly, by Hablot Browne, and a very entertaining biography of his two ravens, in a preface by the author. They were illustrious specimens of the bird, and deserved the "lasting" fame thus conferred upon them.

A Letter to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

By the Hon. Richard Cavendish. Ollivier. It is a rare thing to find one of the laity, and especially one belonging to the highest ranks of society, so piously devoted to the church, and so earnest for its prosperity, as to take up his pen and stand forward as Mr. Cavendish has done. His letter to the Primate has been suggested by Mr. Baptist Noel's apology for abandoning that church; and though he differs most essentially from the reverend writer, he acknowledges some of the evils against which he launched his strictures, and invites a searching reform from the highest to the inferior offices in the Anglican establishment, and especially in its relations with the state. The revival of the Convocation for the church to govern itself is zealously enforced.

The Popular History of Quadrupeds and Birds. By W. Dowling. Burns.

THE publisher has not been so prolific of late, as usual, with his pretty little tasteful books, and we take this as the sign of reviving activity. It has nothing out of the common way, either of description or illustration, to require notice; being precisely a nice average performance.

Western America, including California and Oregon, &c. By C. Wilkes, U.S.N. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard.

THE value of Commodore Wilkes' publication lies in the maps, including the Sacramento Valley, from actual surveys; from which we gather a more perfect idea of the geography and topography (particularly of Oregon) than we have hitherto acquired from other sources. The other intelligence is not so recent as to keep pace with gold-finders' explorations and exploits; but the information altogether with regard to Western America preserves the character of lasting utility.

Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books published in Great Britain, &c., from 1846 to 1849. Hodgson.

UNIFORM with Mr. Hodgson's *Bibliotheca Londinensis*, this supplement is the necessary sequel to that work, so indispensable to booksellers and so useful to book-buyers. It seems to possess equal diligence and fulness of information.

Practical Mercantile Correspondence. By W. Anderson. Wilson.

A FOURTH edition, judiciously revised, more strongly recommends this volume to every class of the mercantile world. It is a complete *rade mecum* for the counting house, and guide to the conduct of every branch of business and trading concern.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTIONS.

Tonbridge, April 24, 1849.

SIR,—The destruction of our telegraph poles in certain districts of this railway, by the snow-storm of Thursday the 19th, stands alone in the history of telegraphs; and, as the peculiar conditions may not soon recur, it deserves more than a passing notice:—

The day dawned most dismally: heavy rain, with wind from the northern region of the horizon, prevailed during the morning; the rain ceased (here) for a short time before noon, but was soon succeeded by mingled snow, sleet, and rain, with increasing wind, which continued with more or less violence until near 3 a.m., on Friday. At daylight the whole country round was buried in snow several inches deep; lower down the line, at Ashford, Hythe, and Canterbury, for instance, the snow was deeper, and the appearance more wintry:—

During the day, and at least till 8 p.m., although the snow fell in great abundance, it did not adhere to the telegraph wires:—the thermometer at this period being about 32°, or freezing point;—but as night came on, a remarkable change occurred:—The snow commenced adhering to the wires as it fell, until it accumulated to the thickness of a man's arm, forming tolerably regular cylinders, in one continuous length from pole to pole; and, which was remarkable, the wires occupied very much a central position in these cylinders. The thermometer was now below 32°. From one examination I made early on Friday, I estimated that each yard of wire sustained snow to the amount of ten or twelve pounds: this would give between two and three thousand pounds for each pole; and in some cases double this. The first effect was to depress the wires; and it was a magnificent sight to behold the four festoons of congealed snow, fifty-five yards in length, and depending within arm's reach from heights of twelve feet and upwards. Here and there a wire gave way beneath the pressure, but not generally; for, in most cases, when the poles remained firm, the wires recovered their original position, or nearly so. The wire is No. 8 iron wire, galvanized.

Between 9 p.m. of Thursday, and 3 a.m. of Friday, the work of destruction began: one or two poles near Tonbridge were disturbed; a few between Headcorn and Pluckley were broken; many between Pluckley and Ashford were broken, and others overthrown; and in the eight miles between Ashford and Hythe thirty-six poles are broken, and many more are down; and from Hythe to Folkestone a few are broken and others down. No material damage was done elsewhere; and in all the above cases the course of the wire was at about right angles to the direction of the wind. The violence of the storm was most felt on the embankments; but some few poles went in sheltered places. The poles are five and six inches square, and were broken generally near to the ground, occasionally half-way up. In soft places the ground gave way, and so preserved the poles. The storm was most felt between Ashford and Hythe.

Mr. Weekes, of Sandwich, has kindly furnished me with the following observations:—

"6 p.m., Barometer, 28.50; Thermometer, 34; wind moderate, N.E.

"9 p.m., Barometer, 28.47; Thermometer, 31½; wind increasing; sleet in abundance.

"Midnight, Barometer, 28.20; Thermometer, 30; wind in heavy gusts; sleet and rain squalls.

"Friday, 2 a.m., Tremendous current of atmospheric electricity, passing between balls of atmospheric apparatus, which continued without relaxation for three quarters of an hour. The wind now blew a perfect hurricane, while the sleet descended in vast quantities, accompanied by hail, vivid flashes of lightning, and corresponding peals of thunder. Barometer, 28.17; Thermometer, 29½. After the storm, a considerable fall of snow, which covered the ground to the depth of four inches."

It appears, then, that as soon as the atmosphere became in the state of equilibrium tottering between thaw and frost, the snow began to cling to the wires; and, as fresh supplies arrived, it collected round the nucleus already formed, and congealed, rather than froze, into a compact mass; the high wind may probably have had some influence in the comparatively regular arrangement of the snow about the wires. So long as the poles remained perpendicular, all was well; but when the force of the wind, acting on the large surface now presented by the snow cylinders, and with a leverage of twelve or more feet, moved the centre of gravity without the base, the descent of the whole was inevitable.

Although I saw many limbs of trees broken off, this was not general: the snow did not congeal on the trees as it did on the wires; whether any electrical state of our wires may have influenced this or not, I am not prepared to say.

The snow has not yet (2 p.m.) disappeared from the Seven Oaks Hills, nor from those below Ashford.—I am, &c.

CHARLES B. WALKER,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

LORD ROSSE, the President's, first soirée in Somerset House, on Saturday last, was attended by a very numerous and distinguished assemblage of visitors, at the head of whom was Prince Albert. The suite of rooms appropriated for the reception are handsome and spacious, and the company found the courteous and liberal example of the late President, the Marquis of Northampton, in all respects handsomely copied on this occasion. The President received his guests, dressed with the insignia of St. Patrick, and several of the nobility as well as foreign ministers, and knights of various orders, wore their stars and decorations. Interesting objects of science and the fine arts were exhibited on the walls and tables, among which were models of the noble earl's gigantic telescope, specimens of Mr. Rogers' wood carvings and of Claudet's photographs, the model of an improved machine for block-cutting, a very curious picture of the Last Judgment by L. Cranach, and many other inventions, to the beauty or utility of which our pages have borne testimony within the last few months. The whole evening went off most pleasantly, and at midnight the scene closed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

April 20th.—Mr. R. Hunt, "On some new phenomena of Light and Actinism," commenced by an examination of the present state of our knowledge as to the condition of the coloured rays presented in the prismatic spectrum. The ordinary or Newtonian spectrum is said to consist of seven rays, the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Modern research has added two rays to these, the crimson or extreme red, situated at the lower end of the spectrum; and the lavender or neutral ray, situated beyond the violet. All these are, however, to be resolved into three, as shown by Sir David Brewster, the red, yellow, and blue. Mr. Hunt considers the spectrum, as seen in ordinary circumstances, as giving evidence of the doubling of the rays upon themselves; or, to use the language of the undulatory theory, as the overlapping of one wave upon another, the primary or true spectrum commencing at the red, and ending with the indigo, which is only dark blue; then the red of the secondary spectrum blends with blue to form violet, and the yellow with the violet to form lavender; whilst again, at the lower end, the blue reappears in the crimson. This being the condition of the coloured band, produced by analysing a beam of light with the prism, its effects upon paper, rendered sensitive by photographic materials, were examined. The crimson ray, the yellow ray, and the lavender ray, were found not only not to produce any change upon the most sensitive paper, but actually to protect it from change—preserving it perfectly white whilst every other part was darkened. Mr. Hunt had been engaged in an investigation of the absorbent action of coloured media—principally glasses stained with known chemical compounds—and he found that by using glasses stained yellow with silver, remarkable proofs of the complete independence of the actinic (chemical) and luminous rays could be obtained. The spectrum passing such a glass is cut up into three oval patches of red, yellow, and blue, which are, however, of the length of the ordinary luminous spectrum. Yet this luminous band of coloured rays completely protected the photographic papers from change even when exposed to sunshine, the space upon which they fall being preserved as a continuous white line, every other part being darkened. These luminous rays are even sufficiently powerful as protecting agents to neutralize entirely the action of the actinic rays of a second spectrum—thus completely proving the fact long suspected, that photographic action and luminous power and colour, were always in antagonism to each other. This was the principal point of the lecture, in the course of which some curious illustrations were shown of the influence of the analysed solar rays on vegetation:—they resolved themselves into the following—

1. Germination is due to actinism and obstructed by light.
2. Lignification of plants is due to light.
3. Formation of the colouring matter of leaves is also due to light.
4. Ripening of fruit, &c., is due to the calorific rays, independent of light.
5. Motion of plants is due to actinic force. Plants bend to the blue rays, and as decidedly bend from the red rays.

These phenomena, running parallel with the photographic phenomena, also appear to Mr. Hunt to prove the independent operations of the different principles which we discover in the solar radiation.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 4th.—Sir C. Lyell in the chair. Read 1st:—"On Tylostoma, a proposed genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs," by Mr. D. Sharpe. The shells were obtained from the cretaceous beds of Portugal, and were considered by the author as presenting certain common characters distinguishing them from other genera, and entitling them to be classed together. 2nd:—"Observations on the geology of a portion of Asia Minor, including parts of Galatia, Pontus, and Paphlagonia," by W. J. Hamilton, Sec. G. S. The author commenced by remarks on the observations of M. P. Tschischkoff, communicated to the Society at a former meeting, with the view of showing that he and his companion, Mr. H. E. Strickland, had discovered numerous paleozoic fossils on the Giant's Mountain, opposite Therapia, near Constantinople, and of explaining why this formation was then called Silurian, whereas it now appears probable that it belongs to the Devonian group. He then stated that he had already some years ago pointed out the existence of nummulitic limestone in the north-eastern parts of Anatolia, in the province of Pontus and Galatia, in the immediate vicinity of the Kizil Irmak, *anc. Halys*; that he had described the nummulitic limestone as being overlaid by the red sandstone formations of that country, with which the mines of rock salt are associated; that he had stated that this red sandstone contained pebbles of Scaglia limestone, and that consequently it must have been of a more recent age than the cretaceous formation. He then proceeded to describe the geological features of those portions of Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Galatia which had come under his observation. They are as follows: 1. Igneous rocks; these are of various kinds, penetrating, uplifting, and disturbing the superincumbent stratified beds in every direction. They occur in every portion of the district under consideration, occasionally extending over large areas, and in other places occurring merely as isolated patches. 2. Stratified rocks; these are classified by the author in the following manner: 1. Crystalline limestone varying in its degrees of crystallization, and associated with micaceous and talcose schists and sandstones, penetrated by veins of quartz. 2. Semi-crystallized limestone, resembling Scaglia, with beds of schist. 3. Nummulitic limestone. 4. Red sandstone formation, inclosing subordinate and subsequently deposited beds of rock salt. 5. Gypseous and sand formation. 6. Recent tertiary deposits, resembling the Aralo-Caspian brackish water limestone. 7. White chalky limestone, with freshwater shells. Organic remains are very rare. They seem to be almost entirely absent in the two first-mentioned formations; and the author admits the possibility of future examination showing that there is no real distinction between these two formations. One of the most remarkable features in this district is the occurrence of deposits of horizontally stratified rock salt, in hollows on the upturned vertical edges of the red sandstone formation—and the coincidence with what is known in other countries of the occurrence of rock salt in immediate connexion with the red sandstone beds associated with red and grey marl and sandstone conglomerates. From the limited extent and elevated position of these deposits of rock salt, the author is not inclined to attribute their formation to the desiccation of a pre-existing continent. For if so, why should they be confined to the

red sandstone formation? He suggests the possibility of their being caused by springs depositing in these hollows saline matter produced by chemical or volcanic action in the red sandstone itself. The author also describes the different localities in which the other formations were observed; but considers it premature in our present state of knowledge to attempt any general classification of the rocks which, constituting the mountain chains of Asia Minor, have been upheaved and disturbed by the numerous igneous outbursts so prevalent in that country.

April 18th.—Sir C. Lyell, President, in the chair. —Read: 1st. "Palichthyologic Notes, No. 3:—On the Ganoidei Heterocerici of Agassiz," by Sir P. Egerston, Bart. After stating that the number of species in this family had been considerably reduced since the publication of the *Poissous Fossiles*, in consequence of the new arrangement in the Monograph of the Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, the author noticed several new species recently discovered. 2nd. "On the Tertiary Deposits of the Moray Firth, with a brief notice of the older formations," by the Rev. J. G. Cumming. The author notices the fragments of red sandstone seen on Mealfourvie and other mountains which seem to have been once continuous, and states that it is probable the old red series at one time covered the entire area of Scotland, at least north of the Clyde and Forth. Subsequent denudation has greatly reduced its extent, and it has been much disturbed by the intrusion of igneous rocks, the author placing a great outburst of granite, fracturing the rocks and forming the valley of the Caledonian Canal at the conclusion of the lias period. The boulder clay, with the scratchings on the inferior rocks, took place during a period of subsidence, whilst the drift gravel originated in a rising condition of the land. The terrace at Inverness on which the castle stands is stated to be identical in age with the great drift gravel platform in the Isle of Man, both being fragments of that sea-bottom which when upheaved united the British Isles with each other and with the continent of Europe, and which has since been gradually eaten away by oceanic currents. The dispersion of the boulders in certain directions is ascribed to a great current, originating probably in the union of a north polar current with a modification of the present Gulf stream, constantly setting in upon the northern and western shores of Great Britain and Ireland, with a climate of an arctic or subarctic character.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

April 24th.—Mr. W. Cubitt, V.P. in the Chair.—Read:—"On the Construction of Locomotive Engines, especially those modifications which enable additional power to be gained without materially increasing the weight, or unduly elevating the centre of gravity," by Mr. T. R. Crampton. It was contended, that the durability of the working parts of the engine, the stability of the permanent way, and the freedom from oscillation, so essential for the comfort of travelling, all depended upon the steadiness of the engines when at high speeds. This consideration led the author to introduce several modifications of the ordinary construction of locomotives; the driving wheels were removed from the centre of the engine to behind the fire-box, placing all the weight on and between the extreme points of support. The centre of gravity was so reduced, that on the narrow gauge railways, the angle of stability equalled that of the broad gauge engines. All the moving parts of the machinery were removed from beneath the boiler, and placed on the two sides, within the easy inspection of the workmen, and enabling the repairs to be effected with ease and dispatch. These dispositions had the effect of enabling a larger amount of heating surface to be given in the boiler, within a certain length of engine, than even in the larger class of engines of much heavier weight; thus, in fact, simultaneously concentrating the power and reducing the weight. Upon this principle, some engines of a smaller class had been constructed, containing the water and coke tank within the same frame and on the same wheels as the boiler; this arrangement became practicable in consequence of the removal of the machinery from beneath the

two sides, leaving a convenient space for the tank, and the whole weight was placed within the extreme wheels, reducing, at the same time, the centre of gravity of the mass; for it was argued, that the two points of importance were to place the weight on and between the extreme wheels, and to bring the line of traction identical with the centre of gravity of the moving mass. These positions were illustrated by a set of diagrams, showing the various constructions of engines that had been induced by the requirements of railways, and the demands, whether for economy of fuel or increase of speed, and demonstrating that the class of engines having the driving-wheels under the centre of gravity of the boiler, was that which oscillated most at high speed; but that the class possessing the greatest amount of steadiness was that in which the driving-wheels, and the weight which must accompany them, were removed to the hinder extremity of the engine. The paper gave the details of the various changes, and the arguments for and against each class of construction; and the author requested, that if his reasonings were proved to be fallacious, some rules should be laid down for guiding the general practice of engineers in the construction of locomotives. In the discussion which ensued, the arguments chiefly went to show, that it was the length of the base, or the area of the space covered by the wheels, rather than their position, and that of the weight upon them, that induced steadiness. On the other hand, it was contended, that although additional steadiness had been obtained in the old engines by thus extending the length of the base, yet that if, as had been shown to be practicable, a greater degree of steadiness could be obtained from an engine of less length between the extremities, when the driving-wheels were removed from the centre to the extremity, it was manifestly advantageous to adopt such a form of construction. This was practically instanced by a small engine, of less than nine feet between the centre of the wheels, running with perfect steadiness at high speed; whereas, with the old class of engines, it had always been considered necessary for safety, to have at least eighteen feet between these centres.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

April 11th.—Mr. B. Rotch in the chair. Read:—1st, a short paper by Baron de Suarç, "On the Oxalis Crenata," specimens of which were exhibited. The Oxalis Crenata has been known to the scientific agriculturists of Europe for some years; it is a tubercle; the culture of which, however, upon a large scale has been little practised. This tubercle is stated by Baron de Suarç (who has cultivated about two acres and a half of it upon his own estate in the south of France) to possess a larger degree of nutriment than most of the farinaceous plants which form the basis of human food in our climate. The total weight of the crop produced upon two acres and a half cultivated by him was ten tons, from which three tons of flour were obtained. From the stems of the plant, which may be cut twice a year, and can be eaten as a salad or spinach, ninety gallons of a strong acid were obtained, which when mixed with three times its bulk of water was well adapted for drink. The acid, if fermented and brought to an equal degree of acidity with vinegar, is superior to the latter when used for curing or preserving meat, as it does not render it hard or communicate to it a bad flavour. The flour obtained from the Oxalis Crenata is superior to that obtained from the potato, maize, or buckwheat, as it makes an excellent light bread, when mixed in the proportion of one-fourth with corn flour; this is not the case with potato, maize, or buckwheat flour. The Baron concluded his paper by expressing his willingness to make any further communication to the Society on the subject they might desire, as he would consider it a great happiness to be enabled, with the aid of the Society, to introduce into England the culture of a tubercle which seems destined to become a source of food for the lower classes, more precious, perhaps, than even the potato. In reply to a series of questions, the Baron stated that the Oxalis Crenata came originally from South America, that it is hardy, and unaffected by change of temperature, and

grows readily in any soil, it being difficult, when once introduced, to eradicate it. 2nd, a paper, by Dr. Ayres, "On the importance of the animal refuse of towns as a manure, and the methods of rendering it available to agricultural purposes." The Doctor's process depends on the fact, that all the gaseous and volatile products of putrefaction are combustible, and are resolved into the ordinary products of combustion when carried over any incandescent surface, or over or through burning fuel, when mixed with atmospheric air. The apparatus by which this process may be worked is susceptible of many modifications, but those to which he particularly desired to direct the attention of the Society consist in drying the animal refuse by the application of heat, either obtained from steam pipes or otherwise, and at the same time destroying the volatile products of putrefaction by burning them.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

On Monday the 16th, at an ordinary meeting, Mr. Sydney Smirke, V.P., in the chair, the gold royal medal was, by the Council, with the approbation of the Queen, awarded, for 1848, to the author of some literary publication connected with architecture, to Signor Cavaliere Luigi Canina of Rome,* for his History of Architecture from the earliest period, and other antiquarian researches into the tombs of Etruria, the cities of ancient Latium, &c. &c. The silver medal of the Institute for the best essay "On the Peculiar Characteristics of the Palladian School," &c., was adjudged to Mr. Wyatt Papworth—there were three competitors. For the best essay on covering roofs and forming the flats and gutters of buildings, no paper of sufficient merit for the prize had been sent in; and for the Soane medallion, the subject, "A Design for a Building to serve as a National Repository and Museum for the illustration of industrial arts," &c., out of six candidates, so far from there being one worthy of reward, the Council, with expressions of regret, found it necessary and just to censure them as puerile and deficient even in elementary principles, and wanting in constructive knowledge. The adoption of hollow bricks for roofs, ceilings, and walls, was strenuously recommended in a paper read by Mr. Robert Rawlinson; and there is an able report of this most useful improvement in the last No. of the *Builder*. The employment of Terra Cotta for similar purposes was mentioned, with praise, by the Chairman; and Mr. E. Chadwick stated that hollow bricks were further recommended by the cheapness at which they could be made. It appeared from the discussion that they had been tried, off and on, during the last twenty years; the Terra Cotta experiments were yet in their infancy.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, April 18.—The Rev. F. C. A. Clifford, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*; and the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*.—Rev. J. T. Plummer, Brasenose, Grand Compounder; T. Koble, Fellow of Magdalen; J. G. Cromwell, Brasenose; Rev. E. Walker, Lincoln.
Bachelors of Arts.—S. Harries, Wadham; W. Windle, Magdalen Hall.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—DR. LAYARD.

GLAD are we to say, that the national reproach, lamented in our last number, has been so far removed, for her Majesty's Government has at length been induced to render tardy justice to that distinguished traveller and antiquary, Dr. Layard. However gratifying the result may be, we could have wished that there had been, on the part of those with whom matters of this description more immediately rest, sufficient innate appreciation of the scanty remains of the biblical age, to have rendered this a perfectly voluntary tribute to superior intellect and

* We have no reason to arraign the merits of this foreign author; but foreign nations do not go from home to bestow their honours on Englishmen, as if there were no desert among themselves. Why, in this instance, might not such a man as James Fergusson have been selected, instead of an Italian, however eminent?—Ed. L. G.

extraordinary perseverance; at the same time, it must be highly gratifying to the nation at large to find, that the highest person in the state (as our information leads us to believe) is endowed with a perception of merit which ought long since to have been substantially acknowledged by those in authority under her Majesty. We believe that we are not misinformed when we state, that it is to her Majesty herself (doubtless through the interest her Royal Consort takes in every concern of literature, science, and the arts) to whom Dr. Layard is indebted for his late promotion to the office of paid Attaché to her Embassy at the Sublime Porte; nor does this make a tribute of gratitude less due to those noblemen who lent their voluntary support to an individual whose research has rendered him an object of universal interest. The trustees of the British Museum have, we are informed, voted Dr. Layard the sum of 3000*l.*, divided into two equal moieties, to be appropriated by him to excavations on and about the site of Nineveh, in this and the ensuing year. Surely a small sum for so great an undertaking? We hear, also, that the original grant proposed was double this amount, but that it has been cut down by Government; and really we cannot but think that this is not a fitting case to which to apply the *rasée* system? Should not a gentleman who hazards his health in an unwholesome climate, and places his energies at the service of the nation, be invited to make, for the sake of such investigations, more ample conditions, and be considered, after the proofs he has given, the best judge of what will be requisite to carry out effectively the object in view? To compare the services rendered by Dr. Layard with those of the discoverer of the ancient Xanthus, will not be invidious, for we maintain that that gentleman has been by no means too highly recompensed—*et quantum hæc Niobe, Niobe, distabat ab illâ!* Dr. Layard must necessarily revisit this country before resuming his operations in Mesopotamia; and it is sincerely to be hoped that those in whose power it lies, will seize the opportunity thus afforded to confer upon Dr. Layard something more substantial than 250*l.* a year, and something higher in point of rank than the junior attachéship of one of her Majesty's Missions. As a matter of course, Dr. Layard will resume his old operations, and we trust that before one year is over, he will have shown to what immortal advantage even the lessened sum allowed can be appropriated, and earned for himself heraldic as well as literary honours—since the common world estimates the former more than the latter.

HORE EGYPTIACÆ.—NO. III.

Part II. continued.—The first Nineteen Dynasties.

[THE MS. of the fourth Paper of the Hore Egyptiacæ has been received from Cairo, and will be published in our next or the succeeding *Gazette*. The proportion of Egyptian and other ancient research, in this and recent Nos., will guide us in regard to time, so that there may not be an over-due share of this particular, though most important branch of Literature, in our cosmopolitan periodical publication.—Ed. L. G.]

THE first, and most important of the monumental data is the list of kings commonly called the "Chamber of Kings," or "Tablet of Thothmes III." This list (which was sculptured in a small chamber of the great temple of El-Karnak*) contains sixty-one royal rings, fifteen of which are entirely obliterated, and eight much injured; the remaining thirty-eight being perfect, or nearly so. We must now endeavour to show in what order the table was arranged, and how the monuments enable us to ascertain that order.

The table is divided into two equal parts; one containing thirty, and the other thirty-one rings, arranged in four rows: that which contains thirty-one rings, and which is to the left of a person entering the chamber, is universally allowed to contain the names of monarchs of whom some, at least, were anterior in time to those of the right part: this part, therefore, we must now examine.

* It is now in the Louvre, to which collection it was presented by M. Frisse, who removed it from Egypt.

The lowest line reads from right to left, as is proved by the two following facts:—First, No. 5, Saser-en-ra, was a predecessor of No. 8, Ra-ter-ke, (Sesertesen I.*); Secondly, No. 7, S-ken-en-ra, was the immediate predecessor of No. 8, Sesertesen I.† The second line, or that immediately above this, reads from left to right, as No. 9 was the conjoint king of No. 8; and Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 were his successors; for although the names of Nos. 10 and 13 alone remain, their relative position renders their arrangement undoubted. The next, or third line from the bottom, reads in the same manner; for No. 22, Pepi, was the immediate predecessor of No. 23, Merenra, according to three lists, which I

copied, in the grottoes of Chénoboscion. The fourth and last line of the compartment also reads in the same manner; for No. 25, Snefru, was a predecessor of No. 28, Ases.* These appear to me to be sufficient proofs of the correctness of my arrangement of this side of the list; and I consider that I am justified in making the lowest line the first, and reading up from it, by the monumental evidences that Nos. 5–8 were direct predecessors of Nos. 9–13. It will be seen hereafter that these views derive additional confirmation from the monuments.

The following tabular view will, I hope, render this more clear to the reader:—

1. TABLE OF EL-KARNAK.			2. MANETHO.	
No.	Prenomen.	Nomen.	Dyn.	Name.
1	Ra		XI.	
2	Ra-snefru-ke.		"	
3	Ra-neb-tu.	[Mentuatp (I.)]	"	
4	Ra-nub-ter.		"	
5	Saser-en-ra.	[Aan (I.)]	"	
6	Nakht-en-ra.		"	
7	Sken-en-ra.		"	
8	Ra-ter-ke.	[Sesertesen I.]	XII.	17 Ammenemes.
9	Ra-satep-het.	[Amenemba I.]	"	1 Sesonchosis.
10	Ra-nub-ken.	[Amenemba II.]	"	2 [Amenemes again.†]
11		Sesertesen II. or III.	"	3 Ammenemes.
12		Sesertesen III. or Amenemba III.	"	4 Sesostris.
13	Ra-ma-tu.	Amenemba IV.	"	5 Lacharis.
14	Ra-sebek (nefra.)		"	6 Ameres.
15		Nentef [I.]	"	7 Amenemes.
16		IX.	8 Scemiochris.
17		Nentef [II.]	"	1 Achthoes.
18	[Ra ma.]	Nen[tefna.]	"	2
19	[Ra-neb-teti.]	Men[tefna. II.]	"	3
20		Ne[ntef III.]	"	4
21		VI.	1?
22	[Merira.]	[Pe]pi.	"	2 Phioips.
23	Merenra.		"	3 Menthesuphis.
24		"	4 Nitocris.
25	[Pionkhi.]	Snefru [I.]	XV.	5 Buon.
26	Sahura.	[Snefru II.]	"	6 Pacluan.
27		Aan [II.]	"	7 Staun (Jannas.)
28	[Tat-ke-ra.]	Ases.	"	8 Archles (Assis.)
29		"	9 Aphobis (Apophis.)
30		XIII.	1?
31	Ra-hem-smen-teti.	"	2?

We must now endeavour to ascertain if we can gain any clue to the contemporaneity and relative ranks of these kings, from the titles here given them, which are very various, and are evidently disposed, not ornamentally nor regularly, but in each case according to the rank of the dynasty or king. In the first place, we observe, that the first fourteen names are prenomen; and that of the remaining names of kings, twelve in number, exclusive of the five destroyed rings, only two are prenomen, and all the rest only nomens, although the monuments give us the prenomen of many of them. Secondly, the first fourteen kings have all similar titles, "Lord of all Egypt," and "Lord of Upper and Lower Egypt," generally alternating with "Good God, Lord of Khet." No. 15, Nentef I., has the title, "Good God, Lord of Upper and Lower Egypt." Nos. 17, 18, 19, Nentef II., Nentefna, and Mentuatp II., are each called Horus or Prince; and their second title is, in each case, partly effaced. No. 20, Nentef III., is called merely "chief." No. 22, Pepi, and No. 23, Merenra, are both called "Lords of Upper and Lower Egypt." No. 25, Snefru I., is called "Lord of all Egypt;" and Nos. 26, 27, 28, merely "good gods."† Besides this, after every ring is the title, "speaker of truth."

From these facts, and other monumental evidence, we are enabled to class those kings in dynasties, as follows:—Nos. 8–14, are the kings of Manetho's twelfth dynasty, as is now generally allowed; the preceding seven, as some of them are direct ancestors of kings of the twelfth, must belong to the eleventh dynasty. Nos. 15–20, are kings of a dynasty, of which the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth kings are called princes or chiefs. I assign No. 15, Nentef I., to this dynasty, on account of his name, although his titles are different from those of his successors. After Nentef III. one name is lost, and we meet with the nomen of Pepi, (No. 22): the Phioips of Manetho, fourth king of the sixth dynasty; and the prenomen (Merenra, No. 23) of his successor, Menthesuphis. We next find another name wanting; and then, four names, which the monuments enable us to fill up and to characterise by their prenomen—1. Snefru I., Pionkhi; 2. Sahura, Snefru II.; 3. —, Aan; 4. Tat-ke-ra Ases. That these are the Beon, Apachnas, Jannas, and Ases;‡ the second, third, fourth, and

fifth kings of Manetho's fifteenth dynasty, will not, I think, be denied, at least after I shall have adduced further proofs. Nos. 29 and 30 are erased: No. 31 is probably a king of a Diospolite dynasty, subsequent to the twelfth.* As we have pointed out the kings of the sixth, eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth dynasties, the Nantef dynasty must be the ninth; for it cannot be a Diospolite dynasty subsequent to the twelfth, since its kings were contemporary in part with the kings of the eleventh and twelfth dynasties. On these evidences I have based the comparison between the list of Manetho and those of the monuments given in the preceding table.

Before commencing an examination of the history of this interesting period, I must say a few words on the chronology of the eleventh and twelfth and contemporary dynasties. Fortunately, the monuments enable us to give a very near approximation to the truth in the chronology of the twelfth dynasty; for, as I have shown in a previous part, the Rok-h cycle commenced in the reign of Amenemba II., b.c. 2005, and, consequently, the chronology of the twelfth dynasty is fixed within thirty-eight years, or the length of the reign of Amenemba II. Hence the commencement of the twelfth dynasty (or first year of the reign of Sesertesen I.) dates from b.c. 2084 to 2046; and the first year of the reign of Amenemba I., from b.c. 2089 to 2051. How these dates are confirmed by the monuments and Manetho, will soon appear.

At the commencement of the period at which we have now arrived, occurred the most remarkable event in the early history of Egypt, the Shepherd-invasion. As to the time of its occurrence, the monuments and Manetho give us data, whence we are enabled most clearly to ascertain it. Manetho tells us, that the king during whose reign the Shepherds invaded Egypt, was called Timauas. This is probably Nentefna, whose prenomen reads Ra tma, and whose successor, Mentuatp II., was contemporary with Beon, the second Shepherd-king. Respecting the race of the Shepherds, Manetho informs us, that they were "men of an ignoble race," and "came from the East," and afterwards, that some said they were Arabs; and that they were called [by the Egyptians] ἱεραὶ, "that is, shepherd kings; for ἱε, in the sacred tongue, signifies a king, and ρα is a shepherd, and shepherds in the vulgar dialect." In the monumental inscriptions of their own times, they are called "Shepherds" (Mna-u), "Phœnicians" (Ben), and "Enemies;" and in the inscriptions of the times of Sethee I., "enemies of the land of Shasu." It has been suggested that "Hysesos" is composed of the last mentioned term added to "hēka," or king; thus forming Heka-shasu. In Coptic, a king is ḥē; and a shepherd shawc.‡ As to the name of "Phœnicians," I must add a few remarks. As in Greek, φοῖνιξ signifies "a palm-tree," "a Phoenix," and "a Phœnician;" so, in hieroglyphics, "Ben" signifies "a Phoenix" and "a Phœnician;" "Bun," "dates;" and "Benr," "a palm-tree." I hope to show, in a subsequent part, that the monuments, as well as Manetho, simply prove that the foreigners, or enemies of the land of Shasu, were the first Shepherds, who invaded Egypt a second time, and were expelled by Sethos or Sethee I., in the first year of his reign.

Manetho, as quoted by Josephus, tells us that the Shepherds easily subdued Egypt by their power without a battle, and afterwards made themselves a king, whose name was Salatis, who reigned at Memphis, and rendered Upper and Lower Egypt tributary, placing garrisons in situations best adapted for that purpose. He then tells us, that "he directed his attention principally to the eastern provinces, foreseeing that the Assyrians, then increasing in power, would desire to invade the kingdom; and finding in

* According to a papyrus of M. Prisse, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

† We learn from the monuments that Amenemba I. was last king of the eleventh dynasty, and afterwards colleague of Sesertesen I., who does not seem to have recognised him as king until some years after his own accession. This supposition is confirmed by the Chevalier Bunsen's list.

‡ In Josephus's list, Apophis occurs between Apachnas and Jannas; but since Africanus puts him last in the dynasty, and as that position is more agreeable with the monuments, I have followed his arrangement.

* So I judge from his prenomen, the composition of which is similar to that of the prenomen of the Diospolite kings of late dynasties, which entirely occupy the right part.

† Africanus and Eusebius (in their abstracts of Manetho's dynasties) call Salatis and his successors Phœnicians.

‡ To avoid the inconvenience of introducing the Coptic characters, I have followed Quatremère's plan of writing the Coptic in Greek, and supplying Roman letters for those which are wanting in the Greek alphabet.

* Vide Lepsius's "Auswahl."

† Vide Major Felix's "Notes." Plate VIII. No. 1. Italian edition.

‡ Strange as this may seem, "good god" was among the ancient Egyptians an inferior title to Lord of Upper and Lower Egypt, or Lord of all Egypt.

the Saite (read Sethroite*) Nome, upon the east of the Bubastite Channel, a most suitable city, called, from some ancient theology, 'Avaris.' He rebuilt it, and made it very strong with walls; placing in it also a multitude of soldiers, as a garrison, to the number of about 240,000 men." The hieroglyphics furnish us with the following curious confirmations of this account of Manetho. In a tablet of King Mentuape II., (in which mention is made of the second Shepherd king,) we find a mention of "Bastah River;" and a little after, "the land of Anit," or "A-anit," or rather "Avanit," which is also mentioned in the inscriptions of King Sethe I. as "A-anit, their land," i.e., the land of the Shasu, whose name precedes this statement. I consider this (A-anit) to be the true name of Avaris, for the following reasons. Avaris was a Typhonian city, according to Manetho; now the root of the name "A-anit" is "an," the hieroglyphic name of a fish, apparently the "Peregrina Nilotica," which the Egyptians held in such abhorrence as to consider it the emblem of abomination. Some have supposed that all fishes were hated by the Egyptians; but, since they worshipped the Oxyrinchus, Latus, &c., it is evident that they only held some species in abhorrence. That Avaris is Avarrit, I think is rendered almost certain, from its being mentioned in the early inscriptions and in those of the time of Sethe I., and from my not having found any other city or country which bears so near a resemblance to "Avaris." In the last place, the errors of the copyists of Josephus are so considerable, that ΑΥΑΡΙΣ for ΑΥΑΝΙΣ is a small mistake compared with others which frequently occur.

We will now commence an examination of the history of these times in chronological order.

Of the first four kings of the ninth dynasty we know very little; and we know no more of any of the kings of the eleventh, excepting of the last, Amenemha I. The first tablet which I have to notice in illustration of this important period is that in Plate V. of Burton's "Excerpta." It commences thus: "The second year, the fifteenth day of Paophi, [of the reign of] the Horus, lord of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of Upper Egypt, lord of Lower Egypt, lord of Upper and Lower Egypt, the gold of the gods, king of all Egypt; † Ra-neb-teti, the son of the sun; Mentuape [II.], living for ever." After some more titles, &c., we read, "The lord of all Egypt, Ra-neb-teti, living for ever, like the sun, says, I will establish his majesty, the illustrious chief, prince in the land, the chief [?], chief of the buildings, the magnanimous [literally, full-hearted] king, Amenemha [I.], with soldiers; in Upper Egypt." In the fourteenth line, we find a record of the king's having made the principal chief of the foreigners § "first chief of Upper and Lower Egypt." From this we ascertain, that Mentuape II., the supreme king, made Amenemha I. king of Upper Egypt, and evidently gave him greater power than he before possessed, to counteract the power of the Shepherds. We also find that he was forced by the Shepherds, who flattered him by acknowledging him as supreme king, to give their monarch the important title of first chief of all Egypt, and to treat him as a king.

In another tablet of Mentuape II., (Plate III. of Burton's "Excerpta,") mention is made of "the Phœnicians who are in, or over Upper and Lower Egypt;" and, shortly after, of their chief, "Sennefru," who is called his majesty. This name, "Sennefru," which is not inclosed in a ring, is undoubtedly a variation of that of Snefru I., (Beon,) for it has exactly the same signification; and the tablets noticed below prove that he was contemporary with Amenemha I. and Mentuape II., as his successor was with Amenemha II.

* "Sethroite Nome," in Africanus' and Eusebius' abstracts of Manetho's dynasties.

† I have been particular in specifying all these titles, to show that a king, who calls himself lord of all Egypt, often was not sole monarch, as I have before mentioned.

‡ I am almost certain that we should read this: "I will establish with (or by means of) soldiers, his majesty the illustrious chief," &c.

§ I translate the appellation of the three quivers, "foreigners," because it is the name of a foreign nation, and I am not certain of its phonetic reading.

After this time, we find no mention of the Shepherds during the reign of Sesertesen I., which, according to my system, was contemporary with that of the second Shepherd-king, Beon. But in an inscription at Benee-Hasan, already referred to,* we read, (in the 138th and 139th lines,) "the chief or governor of the fields which are of the foreigners." This is in the time of Sesertesen II., who reigned conjointly with Amenemha II.

There is in the British Museum a tablet, which throws considerable light upon this remarkable period. This tablet, which is copied in Plate XIX. of Sharpe's Inscriptions, contains the names of many worshippers, male and female, apparently all of one family. The first eight lines are wholly taken up by names. In the ninth, and part of the tenth, we find the usual list of offerings. From the end of the tenth to the conclusion of the inscription, we read as follows: Snefru, son of Setafu, the speaker of truth, says, I have come to this principal palace of the lord of all Egypt, Ra-nub-ken, [Amenemha II.], living for ever." Beneath this is the figure of Snefru, son of Setafu, who is represented as a chief, holding in one hand a staff—in the other, a mace. Before the chief are four persons—two males and two females; the fourth of whom is called, "The ruler, the devotee, his father, Snefru [Pi] onkh." I conclude that the "Snefru" here mentioned is the successor of Beon, (whose prenomen in the chamber of kings reads Sahura,) for the following reasons: 1st, The nomen of Beon reads Pionkh; and here we have a Snefru, [Pi] onkh. 2ndly, The nomen, Snefru, (of the person by whom the tablet was sculptured,) is precisely that of the second Snefru. 3rdly, The title applied to Pionkh is only applied to kings. 4thly, The fact that Snefru's name is not enclosed in a ring, is explained by the supposition, that this tablet was sculptured in a city of the Theban monarchy, and by our knowledge that King Amenemha II. was, to say the least, one of the most powerful of the kings of the twelfth dynasty.

The name of the next (or fourth) Shepherd-king is Ian, or Aan; and that of the fifth, Tarkera, Ases, or Assa. Of the first of these kings, we possess no monuments; but the second has left some sculptures. His name is found in the inscriptions in the Kusey-road, and in several tombs on the site of Memphis. The hieroglyphic name of the last king of the dynasty (Apophis) has not yet been identified.

KING'S COLLEGE.

On the 20th the annual general meeting of the proprietors took place, the Archbishop of Canterbury, President, in the chair. The report was very gratifying. Since the last meeting, 1291 students had entered, and many who had received their education there had already risen to distinction in society. A Professorship of the law of nations had been instituted, and a department for the instruction of youths intended for the army, and East India Company's military service, was being formed. The paid professional singers for the choir were dispensed with; and twelve young gentlemen, with organs for the office, were to be trained as choristers. The evening lectures were also noticed, and the finances, though still burdened with a heavy debt, were in a prosperous condition, as referred to revenue and expenditure. The income was 36,003*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; the expenses 33,561*l.* 13*s.*; balance, 2532*l.*

PRODUCTIONS OF ANCIENT ART AND LITERATURE IN ITALY.

We are glad to see that the hints thrown out in our last *Gazette*, on this subject, have been brought under the notice of the House of Lords by Lord Brougham. We stated, what we knew, that many works of art, and very valuable literary records and rarities, had been offered for sale to every class of purchasers; and we intimated, as his lordship repeated, and Lord Lansdowne confirmed, that speculators would readily be found to buy such treasures, though it may be true that neither Government nor

* Burton's "Excerpta," Plates XXXIII. and XXXIV.

eminent individuals would openly countenance such spoliation. But our readers may believe that not only from Rome and the Vatican, but from Florence and Turin and their archives, many relics will be missing, whenever their rulers are restored to authority. If we are rightly informed, North and Central Italy (notwithstanding the dangers of travel) have been visited for the purpose alone of collecting what of the Arts or Literature must get into the market amid the anarchy and rapine of the revolution. [The *Presse*, Paris paper, asserts that an English Lord has been a great purchaser of pictures, &c. *Sed de hoc quære.*]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 10th.—Mr. Hallam in the chair. The Rev. C. Earle exhibited a gold monile, of Etrurian workmanship, with three bullæ suspended to it. The latter were hollow, and resembled watch-cases. It was said to have been discovered in a tomb. Mr. Roach Smith exhibited the beautiful drawings of Roman pottery recently found at Colchester, and which we have already described as laid on the table of the British Archaeological Association. Specimens of the large quantity of gold British coins, recently found on Whaddon Chase, were exhibited by Mr. Lowndes. They appear to be rude imitations of some of the types of Cunobeline, none of them being inscribed. Mr. Akerman stated that they were a fair average of the bulk of these coins, which had been placed in his hands for inspection. A note was read by Mr. Akerman, accompanying a sketch from Bartoli's *Sepolcri Antichi*, giving a representation of a tomb in the Aventine Mount, at Rome, formed after the manner of those explored by Mr. Diamond, at Ewell, near Epsom. The reading of Mr. Bruce's paper, on the History of the Gowrie Conspiracy, was then concluded. In the course of several preceding evenings, portions had been read of this interesting paper by Mr. Bruce on the Trial and Death of William, Earl of Gowrie, A.D. 1584, and their connexion with the subsequent Gowrie conspiracy, A.D. 1600. The writer pointed out that, in King James's statement of the event, commonly called the Gowrie conspiracy, and also in Johnstone's MS. History, relied upon as an authority by Mr. Tytler, in Henderson's deposition, and in the letters of Logan of Restalrig, it is asserted, that revenge for the death of William, Earl of Gowrie, was one of the motives of the Gowrie conspirators. The object of the present paper was to inquire whether there were any circumstances connected with the death of William, Earl of Gowrie, which could possibly have kept alive, in the minds of his descendants, a feeling of hatred and a desire of revenge against their sovereign, for a period of sixteen years. Mr. Bruce considered the political position of the family of Ruthven, from the time of the murder of Rizzio, in 1566, down to 1584. He delineated the condition of Scotland first, anterior to the Raid of Ruthven, under the domination of the King's favourites, Lennox and Arran, and subsequently, under the grievous tyranny of Arran alone. Upon Arran's acquisition of power in 1583, William, Earl of Gowrie, although previously pardoned for his share in the Raid of Ruthven by the king personally, made a further submission and obtained another pardon. Being still "put at," and vexed in every possible way by the upstart insolence of Arran, he procured leave to quit the country. He repaired to Dundee in order to embark. Whilst there, he learned that his old companions in the Raid of Ruthven were about to make a fresh attempt to free their country from the domination of Arran. Gowrie secretly communicated with them; he agreed to join the plot, and a day was fixed for a rising. In the meantime, Arran took alarm at Gowrie's delay, and sent his brother, Colonel William Stewart, to Dundee, with one hundred men, to arrest Gowrie. After some hours' resistance, Gowrie was captured and brought to Edinburgh as a prisoner. The capture of Gowrie was the defeat of the plot. His friends assembled at Stirling and obtained possession of the castle, but after a few days were obliged to relinquish their attempt and fly into England,

These circumstances were minutely related and illustrated in the present essay, from the unpublished correspondence of the English ambassadors of the time. Gowrie was taken to Stirling for trial. He was urged to confess. He refused. Again and again Arran, and some other noblemen of his party, waited upon Gowrie and importuned him to save his life by revealing his knowledge of the plot. After reiterated persuasion, and upon their solemn promise that the king agreed to grant him a pardon if he would make a written statement of what he knew of the late conspiracy, he did so. He was immediately indicted upon the facts which he had himself disclosed, and being found guilty, was executed at eight o'clock in the evening of the same day on which he was tried, 4th May, 1584. Three unpublished accounts of these transactions, derived from MSS. in the British Museum, were communicated by Mr. Bruce. It appeared that Gowrie went to the scaffold believing that he had been entrapped. He thought that the king had really made the alleged promise, and died bequeathing his revenge to God. His children were brought up in the same faith, and even after the lapse of so long a period as sixteen years, would not be unlikely, as the writer thought, to be stimulated by a desire to revenge their father's judicial murder. The writer could not, therefore, find anything adverse to the credibility of the Gowrie conspiracy, in the allegation that revenge for the Earl of Gowrie's death was one of the motives of the conspirators.

April 23rd.—Anniversary.—The President, Lord Mahon, took the chair at two o'clock, and delivered an address, recapitulating the chief transactions of the Society during the past year, its losses by death, and its gain by elections. He congratulated the Society upon the evident improvement in its mode of working, and paid a high compliment to the director for his unwearied zeal and attention. Mr. Hallam moved, and Sir Robert Inglis seconded, a vote of thanks to the President, which was carried unanimously, and the address was ordered to be printed. As this was the first instance of a speech from the chair on the anniversary, considerable interest was excited, and the feeling seemed to be one of universal satisfaction. The ballot for Council for the ensuing year was declared as follows:—Viscount Mahon, President, Henry Hallam, Esq., Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P., Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, J. P. Collier, Esq., V.P.S., John Bruce, Esq., Treasurer, Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., Director, Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Secretary, J. Yonge Akerman, Esq., Secretary, T. Crofton Croker, Esq., Thomas Wright, Esq., Beriah Botfield, Esq., H. Welch Diamond, Esq., M.D., Sir Fortunatus Dwarria, the Earl of Ellesmere, P. Hardwick, Esq., Lord Redesdale, W. Salt, Esq., C. Roach Smith, Esq., Sir G. Staunton, Bart. M.P., Sir C. G. Young, Garter. The last ten are the new members of the present Council.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

At the general anniversary meeting, on Thursday, Mr. Hallam, President, in the chair, the Rev. Mr. Cattermole, Secretary, read the report of the last year, which was received and agreed to. Mr. Hallam then addressed the meeting in a brief but eloquent manner, of which we shall give a fuller report in another *Gazette*. Mr. L. Hayes Petit, after some feeling and well-expressed observations on the four years' presidency of Mr. Hallam, on the services he had done the Society, and on his high literary character, moved a vote of thanks to him, which was seconded by Sir John Dorant, and carried by acclamation. A request was made, and acquiesced in, that the address should be printed. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the President, Vice-President, and Council for the ensuing year, when the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected:—President: The Marquis of Northampton. Vice-Presidents: The Dukes of Rutland and Newcastle; the Earls of Clare and Ripon; Lords Bexley and Colborne; H. Hallam, W. R. Hamilton, W. M. Leake, and Louis Hayes Petit, Esqs.; and the Rev. J. Hume Spry, D.D. Coun-

cil: Rev. Dr. Bosworth; * Beriah Botfield, Esq.; the Ven. Archdeacon Burney; * the Rev. R. Cattermole, B.D. (Secretary); the Rev. H. Clissold, M.A.; J. P. Collier, Esq.; P. Colquhoun, Esq.; Sir J. Dorant, M.D. (Librarian and Foreign Secretary); H. Egerton, * J. Hogg, W. Jordan, C. A. Smith, H. Fox Talbot, J. Godfrey Teed, * and W. Tooke (Treasurer), Esqs., and the Rev. J. Wright. * Auditors: Newell Connop and A. J. Valpy, Esqs. Clerk and Collector: Mr. Nathaniel Hill.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

April 10th.—The Rev. Mr. Badger in the chair.—Mr. Davyd W. Nash, read the conclusion of his memoir on the builder of the third pyramid:—Mr. Nash contended, in the conclusion of his argument, that the statements of the Arab authors who have noticed the existence of inscriptions on the Pyramids, show that those inscriptions were not in hieroglyphic characters. When describing hieroglyphic writing those authors make use of the term, 'the writing of the *berba*,' on temples, and in some instances, 'the writing of birds'; but the inscriptions on the pyramids are stated to have been in the Musnad, as well as in Greek, Syriac, and other characters. He remarked on the non-Egyptian character of the name of Shoofo or Cheops, which is not compounded with the name of any Egyptian deity, and which, if the translation of Eratosthenes is correct, appears to be descriptive of the personal appearance of the builder of the Great Pyramid, a circumstance which stands alone in the nomenclature of the Pharaohs. Mr. Sharpe argued that Mykera, the name of the builder of the Third Pyramid, which was found within its vaults, was only another mode of writing the prenomen of Queen Nitocris, the builder of the temple at Dahr-el-Bayree, near Thebes. This queen was wife of Thothmosis II. Thus the comparison of these hieroglyphics reconciled the apparently contradictory statements of Herodotus, who says the pyramid was built by Mykerinus, and of Manetho, who says it was built by Queen Nitocris, the last of the Memphitic sovereigns; and also of Eratosthenes, who says that Nitocris governed Thebes in right of her husband. Mr. Sharpe also argued that the style of the hieroglyphics in this pyramid was the same as that of the inscriptions of Thothmosis and Rameses; and, moreover, that it was unphilosophical to suppose that the people of Memphis wholly ceased to build pyramids, as soon as the people of Thebes began to build their great temples. Mr. George R. Gliddon observed, that there being thirty-nine pyramids figured in Vyse's work, and Dr. Lepsius having discovered the substructures of some thirty more, these sixty-nine monuments of the old empire now group chronologically together, and represent a considerable lapse of time anterior to the eighteenth dynasty; that the Cartouche, read by Mr. Sharpe as a Queen Nitocris, occurs on the obelisk of Karnak, over a male figure, *Amenamha*; whereas the prenomen read by Mr. Sharpe, as *Mi-ke-ra*, and thus assimilated to the Menkara of the Third Pyramid, belongs to a personage totally distinct from either, known as Queen *Amense*, predecessor and sister of *Thotmes III.*, of the eighteenth dynasty. Mr. Gliddon accepted no reading, however specious, that could make the obelisk of the Theban Karnak coetaneous with the third pyramid of Ghuzeh; these monuments being entirely distinct in age, style, objects, associations, and historical characteristics: and he repudiated the idea of any contemporaneous dynasties during the pyramidal period; notwithstanding the ingenious argument of his friend, Mr. R. R. Poole, (*Literary Gazette*, 7th April, 1849,) the tablets on the Cossayr road admitting of a different historical interpretation. In commenting upon the critical objections urged in Mr. Nash's erudite paper, Mr. Gliddon added, that while he rejected the doctrine that the royal builders of Memphitic Pyramids were foreigners in Egypt, he

* New members in the place of the following six, who went out by rotation, according to the number of attendances, viz.:—the Bishop of St. David's; the Lord Chief Baron; Sir J. Bolleau; John Disney and Henry Holland, Esqs., and the Rev. T. Fuller.

conceded that pending investigations rendered it extremely probable, that in later times there was a most intimate connexion between the Assyrians and the Egyptians. He adverted particularly to Mr. Birch's interesting researches into the Bubastite, or twenty-second dynasty, (*Trans. R. Soc. of Lit.*, iii., p. 1.) whereby Sheshonk, *Osorkon*, and *Takeloth* are shown to be Babylonish names; also to the fact, that among the Egyptian hieroglyphical relics exhumed by Mr. Layard at Nimroud, occurs the name of *Amasis II.*; and that Caylus has figured an Assyrian cylinder, engraved with another cartouch of the *Psammetici*. He anticipated some very extraordinary results from the comparison of Ninevite and Nilotic monuments. In illustration of the danger of building chronological systems upon Greek historians, without regard to the monuments. Mr. Gliddon remarked, that the fifth dynasty, Elephantine, which had been suppressed as contemporaneous by Chevalier Bunsen, had since been found by Dr. Lepsius in complete series as *rulers of Memphis*; and consequently this dynasty reigned all over the valley, from Elephantine to Lower Egypt. Mr. Gliddon urged upon the attention of the Society the importance of waiting for the publication of the historical treasures exhumed by the Prussian commission in the Memphitic Necropolis, before advancing decisive opinions on pyramidal questions, as he anticipated that before long monumental data, as yet unknown and inaccessible to the world of science, would throw new lights upon them.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Council Meeting.—April 25th.—Communications were received from Sir Gardner Wilkinson in Egypt, and from the President at Naples, on subjects of interest connected with foreign Archaeology; from Mr. Tissiman, on discoveries in barrows near Scarborough; from Mr. Planche, on some remarkable heraldic badges of the 14th century, in enamelled copper, found in London and at Norwich; from Mr. W. Ayrton, of Chester, and others. But the most novel feature of the proceedings, perhaps, was the reception from M. Boucher de Perthes, President of the Society of Emulation of Abbeville, of a quantity of Celtic antiquities in flint, discovered by him in the environs of Abbeville. M. de Perthes, reasoning on the tradition of a race of human beings destroyed by the deluge; on the geological proofs of this deluge; on the existence at that epoch of mammiferous animals, analogous to the human being, and unable to live only in the same kind of atmosphere; considering also, that although human remains had hitherto escaped the notice of geologists, it was not improbable that some trace of them or of their works might yet be found, he neglected no pains or expense to obtain positive and material proof of his theory, and for the last ten years has been carrying on geological and archeological researches on an extensive scale. The result has been a most extraordinary collection of implements and tools in flint, some of which he assigns to an antediluvian date, and others to periods but little less remote; others again, found nearer the surface, he demonstrates to be Gaulish and Celtic. Novel and startling as some of the learned antiquary's opinions are, they have been entertained so far, that the Academy of Sciences has appointed a commission to examine into the questions raised. The commission is composed of MM. L. Cordier, Dufrenoy, and Elie de Beaumont; and to these the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres have added MM. Jomard and Raoul Rochette. The selection of such distinguished persons shows the importance the French savans attach to the discoveries of M. de Perthes, and we hope the specimens forwarded by him to the Archeological Association, will be also carefully examined, in connexion with his elaborate memoir on primitive industry.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. H. Fox Talbot in the chair. Roman remains from near Headington were described, and specimens exhibited, by the Rev. J. Willson. The excavations have uncovered a small chamber; but when the

growing crop in the vicinity has been got in, it is expected that the farther search will be rewarded with more interesting discoveries. The Colchester antiquities were spoken of, (see last *Literary Gazette* report of Archaeological Association for a full and particular account of them;) notices of fragments found by the Rev. H. Jenner, at the Castle of Clare, Suffolk; and of the site of the Abbot's House at Fountains Abbey, now being traced under the auspices of Earl de Grey, were read; and drawings of ancient monumental slabs, and old church architectural ornaments, were exhibited, as also many articles of vertu, rubbings of brasses, a silver armlet, supposed to be Saxon, an ivory Cameo head of Bacchus, ever fair and young, from an Etruscan tomb which the Romans had used, a cast of the ancient seal of the Corporation of Liverpool, the deciphering of which is disputed, and other contributions of like kind. A degree of curiosity was attached to the brasses in Gwydir Church, belonging to two of the family of Wynn, from their having the artificer's or artist's name engraved on them; and Mr. Hunter stated that only one other instance was known, in Darley Church. Mr. Talbot mentioned that the Celt lately found in Marylebone was a real bronze, containing tin, and not a copper instrument, as had been supposed. The meetings are henceforth to be held in roomy apartments in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, the present quarters being inconvenient for that purpose and the accommodation of the Museum.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday—British Architects, 8 p.m.—Medical, 8 p.m.—Zoological, (Anniversary) 1 p.m.

Tuesday—Linnæan, 8 p.m.—Horticultural, (Anniversary,) 1 p.m.—Civil Engineers, (Mr. Harrison on the Obstructions to Navigation in Tidal Rivers).—Royal Institution, (Anniversary.)

Wednesday—Geological, 8½ p.m.

Thursday—Zoological, 3 p.m.—Royal, 8½ p.m.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.

Friday—Royal Institution (Dr. Mantell on the Geology of the Isle of Wight), 8½ p.m.—Botanical, 8 p.m.—Horticultural, (Exhibition at the Garden.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday, April 26th, 1849.

THE *Prophet* is carrying all before it—enchancing every ear, dazzling every eye, setting every tongue wagging with admiration, and depriving even that excellent but disagreeable class, "who are nothing if not critical," of the opportunity of fault-finding, sneering, and disparaging. A more triumphant success has rarely been gained in the theatre; perhaps few theatrical productions have ever merited greater. If only a tithe of the written and spoken laudation heaped on this opera, were set before the foreign reader, he would be inclined to think it extravagant; and yet those by whom it is uttered appear to feel that it falls far short of what is deserved.

What first calls down the thundering approbation of the auditory is the scene in the first act, in which the Anabaptist emissaries excite the peasants to revolt. It is really magnificent. It is an *émeute* in glorious music. The murmurs, the cries, the exclamations, the phrenzy, the sombre fanaticism of a popular religious outbreak—all are there:—

FIDES (the Prophet's mother.)

Quels sont ces hommes noirs aux figures sinistres?

BRETHE (the Prophet's lover.)

On dit que du Très-Haut, ce sont de saints ministres, Qui depuis quelque temps parcourent nos cantons, Répandant parmi nous leurs doctes oraisons!

JONAS, MATHISEN, ET ZACHARIE (the Anabaptists.)

Iterum ad salutares undas,

Ad nos, in nomine Dei,

Ad nos, venite populi!

TOUS.

Écoutez! Écoutez le ciel qui les inspire;
Dans leurs traits égarés voyez quel saint délire.

LES TROIS ANABAPTISTES.

O peuple impie et faible! O peuple misérable!
Que l'erreur aveugle, que l'injustice accable!

ZACHARIE.

De ces champs fécondés longtemps par vos sueurs
Voulez-vous être enfin les maîtres et seigneurs?

LES TROIS ANABAPTISTES.

Ad nos, venite populi!

(JONAS, à un des paysans lui montrant le château.)

Veux-tu que ces castels, aux tourelles altières,
Descendent au niveau des plus humbles chaumières?

LES TROIS ANABAPTISTES.

Ad nos, venite populi!

MATHISEN.

Esclaves et vassaux, trop longtemps à genoux,
Ce qui fut abaissé se lève! . . . Lèvez-vous!

PLUSIEURS PAYSANS.

Ainsi ces beaux châteaux? . . .

ZACHARIE.

Ils vous appartiendront!

D'AUTRES PAYSANS.

La dime et la corvée . . .

MATHISEN.

Elles disparaîtront!

D'AUTRES PAYSANS.

Et nous, serfs et vassaux . . .

MATHISEN.

Libres en ce séjour!

D'AUTRES PAYSANS.

Et nos anciens seigneurs?

JONAS.

Esclaves à leur tour!

ENSEMBLE.

(CHŒUR DE PAYSANS se parlant entre eux à demi-voix.)

Ils ont raison, écoutons bien!

Ce sont vraiment des gens de bien!

Nous voilà maîtres tout à coup;

Nous n'avions rien, nous aurons tout.

Sans travailler, nous aurons tout.

Plus d'opresseurs en ce séjour;

Nous le serons à notre tour.

Nous sommes forts, nous sommes grands!

Excepté nous, plus de tyrans!

LES TROIS ANABAPTISTES.

Iterum ad salutares undas,

Ad nos, in nomine Dei,

Ad nos, venite populi.

LES PAYSANS, (s'échauffant et s'animant peu à peu.)

Malheur à qui nous combattrait!

C'est un impie, et son supplice est prêt;

Le ciel qui nous protège a dicté son arrêt.

LES TROIS ANABAPTISTES (avec exaltation.)

O roi des cieux, à toi cette victoire!

Dieu des combats, marche avec nous!

Les nations verront ta gloire,

Ta sainte loi luitra pour tous!

Dieu le veut! Dieu le veut! Marche, et suivez-nous!

De la liberté sainte, enfin pour le jour.

De notre Germanie, elle fera le tour.

Dieu le veut!

TOUS LES PAYSANS (avec fureur.)

Aux armes! Au martyre!!

Marchons! . . . Marchons! . . . Viancre ou mourir!

The gem of the second act is the dream which

John the Prophet relates to the Anabaptists, and the promise which they, like the witches to Macbeth, make that he shall be king hereafter:—

Sous les vastes arceaux d'un temple magnifique,
J'étais debout! . . . le peuple à mes pieds prosterné,
Et du bandeau royal mon front était orné!

Mais pendant qu'ils disaient, dans un pieux cantique,
C'est David! le Messie . . . et le vrai fils de Dieu!

Je lisais sur le marbre, écrits en traits de feu:
Malheur à toi!!! Ma main voulait tirer mon glaive,

Mais un fleuve de sang et m'enfoura et s'éleva.
Pour le fuir, sur un trône en vain j'étais monté;

Et le trône et moi-même il a tout emporté!!!
Au milieu des éclairs, au milieu de la flamme,

Pendant qu'aux pieds de Dieu Satan traînait mon âme,
S'élevait de la terre une clameur; "Maudit!"

"Qu'il soit maudit!"
Mais vers le ciel et dans l'abîme immense
Une voix s'éleva qui répéta—"Clémence!"

"Clémence!"
Et ce cri fut le seul que le ciel entendit!

ENSEMBLE.

LES TROIS ANABAPTISTES.

Calme-toi, calme ta crainte!

Des élus la marque sainte

Sur ton front se trouve empreinte

Et sur toi veillent les cieux!

Sur ce songe prophétique,
Sur le sort qu'il pronostique,
Le ciel même à nous s'explique . . .
L'avenir s'offre à nos yeux!

JONAS.

Où, la lumière céleste
Nous guide et ne nous trompe pas!
Jean! . . . ta régneras!

TOUS TROIS.

Jean! . . . tu régneras!

JONAS.

Dieu par notre voix te l'atteste!

TOUS TROIS.

Jean! . . . tu régneras!

JEAN.

Moi, mes amis! vous n'y pensez pas!

The instrumentation in the dream is wonderfully powerful—it literally speaks. "Maudit! qu'il soit maudit!" makes one tremble—it is, as has been well remarked, like the growl of devils from hell! It is in this second act that John, having to choose between the dishonour of his mistress and the life of his mother, declares for the latter, whereupon the mother cries, "Mon fils! mon fils! sois beni!"—a delicious bit, most exquisitely sung by Madame Viardot. The *finale* of the act is also very fine—it shows us John yielding to the excitations of the three Anabaptists.

The third act opens with another fierce and terrible chorus, in which a scrap of Latin psalmody produces an immense effect. The peasants demand the death of the nobles whom they have made prisoners:—

Du sang! que Judas succombe!
Du sang! dansons sur leur tombe!
Du sang! voilà l'hécatombe
Que Dieu vous demande encore!
Frappez l'épi dès qu'il s'élève,
Frappez le chêne dans sa sève,
Qu'ils tombent tous sous notre glaive,
Car Dieu l'a dit, Dieu veut leur mort!

TOUS, (levant leurs bras au ciel.)
Gloire au Dieu des élus!
Te Deum laudamus!

MATHISEN.

Et les méchants couvraient la terre,
Et leurs forfaits sont expiés!
Et le prophète en sa colère,
Les renversa tous sous nos pieds!

CHŒUR.

Du sang! que Judas succombe!
Du sang! dansons sur leur tombe!
Etc., etc.

In this act we have the famous skating scene—an admirable bit of *spectacle*—and some beautiful dancing, to celebrate the complete victory of the peasants. The music of all this is admirable, but the eye is so dazzled by what is passing before it, that the ear unfortunately is rather neglectful. After a striking scene between the wicked lord, Oberthal, and the Anabaptists, and between Oberthal and John, now become the Prophet, we have another glorious chorus, and the following most beautiful hymn of triumph by the latter:—

HYMNE DE TRIOMPHE.

Roi du ciel et des anges,
Je dirai tes louanges
Comme David ton serviteur!
Car Dieu m'a dit: "Ceins ton écharpe
Et conduis-les dans le salut.
Réveille-toi, ma harpe!
Réveille-toi, mon luth!"

Victoire! c'est Dieu qui m'envoie;
Que sa bannière se déploie,
Que les monts tressaillent de joie
Et disent la gloire des cieux!

La main qui lance le tonnerre
Réduit les remparts en poussière!
L'Eternel est roi sur la terre,
L'Eternel est victorieux!

(Regardant le jour qui commence à paraître au fond de la forêt.)

En marche! en marche! et combattez sans crainte,
Car Dieu nous suit de ses regards!
En marche! en marche! . . . et devant l'Arche sainte,
Munster, tomberont les remparts!

L'armée des Anabaptistes se range en bataille et commence par défilier.)

Guerriers, que la trompette
Annonce leur défaite;
Que le clairon répète
Notre chant
Triomphant!

Victoire!...

CHŒUR.

Victoire! c'est Dieu qui l'envoie!
Que sa bannière se déploie,
Que les monts tressaillent de joie
Et disent la gloire des cieux!
La main qui lance le tonnerre
Réduit les remparts en poussière!
L'Eternel est roi sur la terre,
L'Eternel est victorieux!

The coronation of the *Prophet* takes place in the fourth act. As a spectacle it has rarely been equalled on the stage, for gorgeous brilliancy and exquisite taste; but it is outstripped by the sublime grandeur of the music. Orchestra and chorus—instruments and voices of all kinds—are combined with the solemn roll of the organ, in a manner which is really electrifying:—

CHŒUR.

Domine salvum fac regem nostrum, prophetam!

FIDES, (levant la tête.)

Que Dieu sauve le roi prophète!
Disent-ils... Ce sont là leurs vœux!
Et moi, j'appelle sur sa tête
La juste vengeance des cieux!

PRÏANT.

Grands dieux, exaucez ma prière!
Qu'errant, misérable et proscrit,
Il soit châté sur la terre!
Que dans le ciel, il soit maudit!

CHŒUR.

Domine salvum fac regem nostrum prophetam!

FIDES, (continuant.)

Oh! ma fille!... Oh! Judith nouvelle,
Que s'accomplisse ton dessein!
Qu'en ta main, le glaive étincelle,
Et de leur roi frappe le sein!

CHŒUR.

Domine salvum fac regem nostrum, prophetam!

[Les organes jouent de nouveau. Les enfants de chœur et les jeunes filles entrent en chantant sur la marche suivante. Derrière eux, le peuple s'avance et couvre tout le théâtre.]

CHŒUR.

Le voilà, le roi prophète!
Le voilà, le fils de Dieu!
A genoux!... courbez la tête,
Devant son sceptre de feu!

UNE VOIX SEULE.

En son sein, aucune femme
Ne l'a porté ni conçu!
Fils de Dieu, divine flamme,
Rayon du ciel descendu.

CHŒUR.

Le voilà, le roi prophète!
Le voilà, le fils de Dieu!
A genoux!... courbez la tête
Devant son sceptre de feu!

[Sur le haut du grand escalier paraît Jean, couvert des habits impériaux, le sceptre en main, la couronne en tête. Derrière lui Jonas, Zacharie, Mathisen et ses principaux officiers. A son aspect tout le monde se prosterne. Seul, debout, au milieu de cette multitude, Jean descend lentement quelques marches d'un air pensif; puis il porte sa main à sa couronne et dit en se rappelant la prédiction du deuxième acte.]

JEAN.

Jean! tu régneras!!! oui... c'est donc vrai!... je suis donc le fils de Dieu!

But what, perhaps, is the most striking in this act is the scene between the *Prophet* and his mother—striking, it must be confessed, as much for the admirable acting and singing of Roger and Viardot as for the beauty of the music, though that is, as usual, surpassingly great. The mother, to her astonishment, recognises the *Prophet* to be her son, and she cries, "My son!" The Anabaptists, who have passed him off as a "man not of woman born," but descended bodily from heaven—

"En son sein, aucune femme,
Ne l'a porté ni conçu!"

etc., threaten *John* with death if he does not disown her. The peasants also murmur strongly against her and against him. The *Prophet* disowns her, declares her mad, but promises to work a miracle. He approaches her:—

Femme, à genoux!

FIDES, (avec fierté.)

Qui? moi?

She obeys, however, on an imperative sign from the *Prophet*, and the latter, placing his hand on her head, exclaims—

Que la sainte lumière

Descende sur ton front, insensée, et t'éclaire!

And he adds, after fixing his eye long and strongly on her—

Tu chérissais ce fils dont je t'offre les traits!

FIDES.

Si je l'aimais!...

JEAN.

Eh bien, que maintenant vers moi ton oeil se lève!...
Et vous qui m'écoutez, peuple, levez le glaive!
(Tous les assistants tirent leur épée et Jean continue en montrant Fides.)

Si je suis son enfant, si je vous ai trompés,
Punissez l'imposteur!... Voici mon sein... frappez!
(S'adressant à voix haute à Fides.)

Suis-je ton fils?

The wretched mother feels that on her answer depends the life of her son, and the answer is such as was to be expected from maternal love:—

Peuple, je vous trompais!... Ce n'est pas là mon fils!

(Avec douleur.)

Je n'en ai plus!

This satisfies the people, and their *Prophet* stands higher than ever in their estimation—

Miracle!

Domine, salvum fac regem nostrum, Prophetam!

The fifth act introduces us to the *Prophet* and his mother in a dungeon in the former's palace; and there is a singularly effective scene between the *Prophet* and his mistress. But we must pass all this over. The last scene is the grand banquetting hall of the palace, dazzling with light and gold, whilst beautiful women dance and sing—

Hourra! hourra! gloire au Prophète!
A ses élus, transports joyeux!
Hourra! hourra! plaisir et fête!
A nous les voluptés des cieux!

The *Prophet* takes the lead in the wild revelry—"Fill!" he says, raising his goblet—

Versez! que tout respire
L'ivresse et la délice!
Que tout cède à l'empire
De ce nectar brûlant
Ah! la céleste fête!

But presently the end comes—the *Prophet* has laid a train to the gunpowder beneath the palace—the explosion takes place—the pillars of the palace are thrown down—the *Prophet*, the Anabaptists, the women, the guests—all are buried in destruction. It is a magnificent finale.

Here I conclude. The copious quotations made will perhaps enable the reader to form a better idea of the nature of the great work which is now enchanting Paris than would any description, however minute; but it must be understood that a great deal has necessarily been passed over unmentioned—only a brick or two, indeed, has been selected to show the architecture of each act. And in the citations I have principally taken the chorus parts, because it is in these that the immense and tremendous power of Meyerbeer is principally displayed. How poor, how pitiable, however, do the words read, compared to the effect produced by a hundred instruments and a hundred voices executing god-like music in a most admirable manner! I spare you any attempt to present that music to "your mind's ear;" some of our critics, and some of yours too, have tried to do that, but all have lamentably failed. No pen, in truth, can describe sound, and especially such marvellous combinations of sound as Meyerbeer conceals. When such a stupendous production as the *Prophet* is presented, the most becoming thing to do is to admire. I accordingly content myself with expressing enthusiastic admiration.

FINE ARTS.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

A WATER-COLOUR drawing now-a-days means a very different thing to what it did ten or fifteen years ago. The use of water-colours was formerly looked upon as a very convenient means of sketching, but beyond that it was seldom applied; now, though the materials remain much the same, there is such a wonderful advance in the method of using them, that this branch of art not only rivals the power of oil-painting in most particulars, but, without prejudice, may be said to surpass it in regard to clear luminous and airy effect. Apart from the delightful character of the art, it is exceedingly interesting to see it arising in our own times, and growing to such a luxurious and strong maturity: we look upon its productions as possessing a peculiar, refined, graceful, and elegant character, and withal, remarkably capable of calling up to "the mind's eye" that romantic sentiment for which nature alone holds the great spell. What can be more admirably adapted for adding an air of beauty and refinement to the boudoir, or any other pet snugery, where one retires to forget "the world," than these charming memoranda of nature. As we have said, this present exhibition is so full of beauties, and so evenly distributed, that we cannot begin by picking out good pictures, we must review in military order. Immediately on entering, every one stops at two very charming pictures hung together.

No. 13, by Charles Davidson, a landscape, illustrating two lines from Thomson—

"And all along the hills, and long withdrawing vales,
Let Autumn spread her treasures to the Sun."

The sky is wonderfully effective, fine rolling clouds, and gleaming lights, with dark streaming rain clouds, and fine effect of light and shade over the country; it is a fine work, and betrays an intimate study of nature, with the happiest power of catching the passing feature.

No. 14, "Musel Gatherers," J. H. Mole, is remarkable for its beautiful, clear, warm sky, and the figures are drawn with great taste.

No. 16, "Near Bettws y Coed," by W. N. Hardwick, is a very nice bit.

No. 18, "On the Grand Canal, Venice," is a fair example of many, by Mr. J. H. D'Egville, of this kind—all full of truth, and showing great facility of execution.

No. 26, "An Italian Pass," C. Vacher; an oblong picture, very brilliant in colour, with fine effect of sunlight, in which this artist seems to delight.

No. 30, called "Red Stone Hill, Surrey," C. Davidson, is a simple bit of nature, but though so simple is charming, like the Dutch pictures, from its reality; it is nothing but an old barn, and one figure, with a dog—a few trees.

No. 31, again by the same—"Earlswood Common"—is equally natural and truthful.

No. 35, "Fontainebleau in the Sixteenth Century—The Return from Matins," John Chase, is a most capably painted interior, the detail admirably worked out; the oak carving is finely done, and all about the old fireplace the effect is excellent.

No. 39, "The Washing Place—Coast of France;" the pretty "blanchisseuses" are very nicely put in. By William Lee.

No. 40, "Sunset in the Moors," H. Mapstone, is a fine bit of colour.

No. 45, "Lime Kiln, Kit's Cotty House, Kent," has a charming grey tint over the whole, and the distance is very happy. It is the piece we referred to in our last as Wouvermannish, and from the atelier of Mr. J. Fahey, the always courteous and attentive Secretary of this improving Society.

No. 47, "What is your Duty towards your Neighbour?" W. H. Kearney, a monk catechising, is a capital group.

No. 55, called "Plenty," John Absolon, is one of the splendid works of the room; a corn-field, with all the reapers, and the jolly farmer superintending the getting-in of his corn: the hot effect of the harvest day is beautifully given—it is rich beyond description in colour, and the breadth of orange golden shades is heightened skilfully by the deep blue

cap in the foreground and the purple dress; the figures are very good, especially the group of children playing with a butterfly in the foreground.

No. 58, "The Terrace from the Lower Garden, Haddon," by J. Chase—a rival to Creswick; clever in the effect of shadows and lights scattered across the warm gravel paths and cold stonework of the terrace; the trees are also admirably touched.

No. 64, "Interior of Tintern Abbey—Moonlight," small, but very clever, and sold. W. Bennett.

No. 68, "A Straw Yard," C. Davidson, charmingly grey and airy.

No. 77 is the *chef-d'œuvre* of T. S. Robins; "Portsmouth—Spithead from the Spit Buoy." It is first-rate of its class; the sky is beautifully transparent, especially in the mass of rain-clouds and squall, which are most artfully displayed.

No. 78, "The Warren near Dunster," by J. H. D'Egville, shows us this clever artist can do other than his bits of Venice with equal truth and skill: the idea of the flat country is well given.

No. 79, "The Claudian Aqueduct, Campagna, Rome—Sunset," C. Vacher, is another brilliant work by him.

No. 87, "Windsor, from Eton Playing Fields," Thos. S. Boys, is very clever; the water is executed in masterly freedom, the shadows finely reflected.

No. 89, "Flowers and Fruit," Mary Margetts, is unrivalled in colouring and finish.

No. 92, "River Scene, near Windsor—Sunset," W. Bennett, is beautiful in its shady evening effect.

No. 95, by the same, and in the forest of the same locality, the grand-looking Castle in the distance; is very successful, and, with its companion above, sold.

No. 102, "Vespers in the Church of St. Anne, Bruges," is the grand interior, by Haghe. It may fairly be pronounced one of the works to rival, if not surpass, the oil colour pictures, so full of depth and richness of colour is it. The fine misty half-light that pervades the whole, gives great grandeur, and the breadth of warm light from a painted window spreading gradually right through the picture, until lost in the cool half-lights and deep shadow of the foreground, assists in the grand air which it possesses; with this light, too, the cool grey lights from the side windows are finely contrasted, and the general effect of the picture is heightened by the dark screen and organ rising up boldly before the lightest part in the choir of the church. The perspective is perfect, and the figures capitally drawn and expressive. The execution is wonderful—no body colour used to get the bright lights, only upon the half-lights, where it gives a peculiar cold, opaque look, which is very effective, and true to what is seen in cathedrals. It is altogether a very remarkable specimen of the present state of the art. It is sold for 150 guineas.

No. 103, "Bolton Park, Yorkshire," Charles Davidson, is another beautiful picture by him. The effect of a gleam of light across the foreground, touching the blades of grass, and falling bright upon the trunk of a fine tree, is admirably given.

No. 117, "Some Pilgrims have come to Canterbury," W. H. Kearney, is a small but very clever picture. The numerous crowded figures are capitally drawn, and prettily grouped; indeed, it would bear repetition on a large scale. Sold.

FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART.

Pursuing our pleasant tour of inspection here, we meet with—

No. 225, "The Watering Place," by Niemann, which has many very good points; the trees are natural-looking, and the general arrangement of the picture is better than we have generally seen in this artist's productions; the cows are rather funny, and the execution would bear more study.

No. 230, "Jenny Deans visiting her Sister when in Prison," by J. G. Middleton, is a pretty picture, somewhat conventional, but, as it is a move in a superior style to his general manner, every way creditable to the artist. A portrait called "Reflection," (233,) is in a nice style. The bit of landscape is good. We should be glad to see landscape back-

grounds more frequently in portraits; properly treated, as they were by Lawrence and Gainsborough, they form most important adjuncts to making a fine picture.

236, 237, are a pair of very effective sketchy little bits from Hyde Park and Richmond, by G. H. White, and earn a word of encouragement for the artist.

245, "Waverley Reading Shakspeare, &c. &c.," by G. P. Manley is a good picture in the conversational style, and has evidently cost the painter considerable study. The general arrangement is correct; the colouring of the interior quiet and subdued, as it should be; the expression of the heads natural; the complexions, if more varied, would have improved the colour of the picture, which is now rather weak; the dresses and general detail are well worked out.

246, "The close of a Stormy Day," is a very remarkable work of A. W. Williams. It represents a splendid effect of evening; a broad expanse of deep orange spreads all across the horizon, interrupted above by dark grey clouds, graduated to deep black to the top and one side of the picture, against which come out in fine relief some pollard willows and cattle on the bank of a river, in the clear still water of which is reflected the gorgeous light from the sky. It is a very skillful and effective picture; verging as it does so closely upon the unnatural, it does not offend by exaggeration, but commends itself by the fine treatment it exhibits of a very difficult subject.

No. 256, "The Ferry at Goodrich Castle," is a nice picture, with pretty foliage, by W. J. Lukeing. 251, by the same, is also a very pleasing picture of "Mounmouth," in the bosom of a vale, surrounded by multiform and undulating hills; why it is called "The Water Party Delayed," we cannot see, the "story" is not told. No. 313, A little circular picture, is also a pretty bit, at Bleehenly, Surrey.

No. 253, "Old Mortality cleaning the moss from the grey stones and repairing the emblems of death," A. Fraser, is a meritorious picture; the figure is carefully drawn and expressive, as is the skinny grey mare that stands half asleep beside the old man.

No. 257, "A Path in the New Forest," by Mrs. Oliver, exhibits great talent, the foliage and the ferns and weeds in the foreground are capitally touched. 355, "A Bridge at Penshurst," and 362, "The Mill at Kenilworth," also show the same facility of execution,—a gift indispensable to success in landscape painting.

Nos. 258, 407, 412, Fruit pieces, are fine specimens of Mr. G. G. Bullock's skill in this line; and 411, called, "A Happy Party," is an especially ornamental picture, full of rich colour.

No. 264, "Foggy Morning View—Sea Reach," is a charming little picture, by J. W. Carmichael. 302, is an uncommon work for a marine painter of these times, "The Departure of Columbus from Cadiz on his Second Voyage;" it reminds one of W. Vandervelde, in the fine airy effect, and the rich colour upon the ships, in those days made to resemble the Lord Mayor's state coach more than the sombre-looking three-deckers of our times.

No. 305, "Paradise and the Peri," like nearly all of the pictures by L. W. Desanges, of which there are nine in this gallery, exhibits a constant propensity for contrasting the two lights of moon or daylight and fire. It may be a desirable mode of treating some subjects, but gives a stony and not agreeable look to the flesh.

No. 307, "The Three Celebrated Beauties,"—not ladies, but bulldogs—well painted by R. R. Scanlan. 339, "The Orderly at Kensington," by the same, is capital.

No. 308, "A Highland Stronghold," is a good example of the powers of H. McCulloch, of the Royal Scottish Academy, and a fine landscape.

No. 324, "Honfleur, Normandy," is a very clever picture, with many figures skillfully touched by R. Brandard.

No. 337, "On the Bank of a River," S. R. Percy, is meritorious; but sadly open to the fault of "wooliness" in the trees. 402, by the same, is a charming bit, like Wynants—and sold.

No. 349, "In the Meadows near Wargrave," is

another fine example of landscape, by E. Williams, senior.

No. 366, "The Lower Mill, Fairlight Down;" and 399, "A Watering Place," by J. Thorpe, deserve mention.

No. 367, "Tasso reading his Poems to Leonora D'Este," by D. W. Deane, is a nice picture.

No. 368, is the curious work by G. D. Rossetti, of which we have before spoken. On very close inspection, it may be seen that the half lights and transparent look of the shadows in this are got by very delicate light touches upon the dark tints, either by opaque colour, or wiped out by some kind of point. It is altogether a remarkable work, and particularly curious as regards execution.

No. 379, "Barnes Common," by E. J. Cobbett, is simple in design, and a good picture.

No. 386, "Interior of the Church of St. Jacques at Dieppe," is small but clever, by H. Gritten.

No. 388, "Sterne and the Grisette," from the Sentimental Journey, by M. Wood, is a fair attempt in the genre style.

No. 394, "Elizabeth Castle, Jersey," F. A. Durnford, possesses a good effect of daylight—a very pleasing picture.

No. 405, "A Shady Brook," F. W. Hulme; and 430, "The Old-Hall Mill, Staffordshire," are good; the latter, though too green, has many beauties—the mill is excellently done.

Nos. 417, 418, a pair, by W. Oliver—"A Bit of Venice," and "Old Buildings near Luz, in the Pyrenees," are very nice.

On the screens will be found many excellent water-colour drawings, some pen and ink sketches, and some enamels, by R. Edwards.

No. 444, "Lane Scene from Nature," A. Gilbert, is very true to Nature.

No. 457, "Winter Time," a boy with holly, is famously painted in water-colour, by Nancy Rayner.

No. 468, "Morning," G. A. Williams, is very true and beautiful in effect.

No. 472, "Oh take it," is a capital finished drawing in the Wilkie style, a child holding a light for his father's pipe, looking in awful fright lest his fingers should be burnt by the encroaching flame, the old fisherman quietly filling his pipe. W. Hemsley.

No. 485, is a remarkable frost piece drawing, by J. Wallis, in which all the snow is left white. 493, 495, 498, 520, are also fine drawings, by the same artist, exhibiting great labour and skill.

No. 494, 501, "Meadows near Peterborough," by S. Buckle, are good drawings.

No. 505, "Bethworth Park—a Summer's Afternoon," by J. F. Redgrave, is a superior drawing.

E. H. Corbould exhibits several first-rate water-colour drawings, of which 504 "Just Wait!" and 512, "Over Weight," are very clever, amusing bits; and 517, "The Christ," a very fine head.

There are some small statues and some models, 531, "The Chariot Race," is very clever, by E. H. Corbould, and obtained the gold medal at the Society of Arts.

In concluding our notice of this exhibition we must again remark its evident improvement; at the same time this very fact calls other matters to mind, since though it emanates from an association for promoting the free exhibition of modern art, this desideratum has not yet been afforded. Then the room, though a fine gallery, and from its uniform size well adapted for showing pictures, is very badly lighted; and the plan of warming, by burning coke in open stoves, the sulphurous fumes of which are not only most suffocative to visitors, but destructive to the pictures—white lead or carbonate of lead, so copiously employed in painting, being disposed to form a black sulphuret with sulphur: this bit of science may be useful in the arts.

Since our last visit a fine picture of "The Penance of Jane Shore," by Lauder, has been added; it is rather a large work, and represents poor Jane standing clothed in a sheet at St. Paul's Cross, whither she was condemned to walk, surrounded by a motley crowd of soldiers, jeering boys, and market women; it exhibits good drawing and some fine colouring, and

is amongst the most successful productions of this artist, one of the most eminent of the Scottish academy.

Mr. Cowen's landscapes deserve commendation for the truth which he endeavours to infuse into them by almost too much labour; less paint bestowed upon the skies, and more general effect of foliage, without attempting to develop a every leaf, would be better. The Italian view, No. 238, pleases us most.

William R. Grove, Esq.—Clarendon.

We lately noticed a lithograph of Faraday, in the same style and of the same size with this, another striking likeness of one of the most distinguished of our scientific men. The "Grove" battery but began, as an engine, those remarkable and important discoveries which have raised the name among the highest of living philosophical experimenters; and this earnest-looking portrait, an excellent likeness, will be welcomed not only at home, but throughout the European world.

ORIGINAL,

AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

FROM SHAMOO THE ABYSSINIAN TO QUANOY THE NUBIAN.

[Whether this is south or not we cannot say; or whether, if there be any learned Abyssinian in town, and a *Fœnetic* Nub still in existence, the communication were meant for that "Printing." As, however, it found its way into our letter box, we give it *literatim* as we found it. Foreigners entertain strange ideas of English feelings and manners.—Ed. L. G.]

Me have nu bene enuff long in London to no wel ze langidge, and it spek and rit, and more to no ze Inglis pepl, witch is ver od karaktur, and not at al lik Abissien. Vat is most vunder me, is juss nu al pepl vild mad for aboot strong slav squaa and Hero-man, who go to be made sacrafise and vurchup for brav dun. Slav squaa, much provok, tak big ston and kil emni slepe, and gret plundr earri to oun viggam. Hero-man mor strong, mor cunning, by ambush, in fin dark, till see emni, and rush (it cold) to tack. He brav, kil 1, 2; shot 1, 2 more, no kil. Ver gud! All Inglisland joy here dis. Al Printings of ever daa and ever weke, ful of gran storees, and pepl run, munnii giv, and rede, rede, til no mor can made be. Den say, vat nex, vat nex? And all ze Printings run go to tel. Ze Printings vid pieter, like mummy-tom, fin pieter mak of al: ze slav squaa, ze ston, ze dog vat sna, ze katchmans,* ze onse-liv, ze dor, ze lach, ze hol-ké, ze bed, ze rume ver kil, ze emni kil-ded. Pieters ver fin; pepl mush munnii giv, and om tak for kep. Hero-man mor, mor, mor. Him be-long to ze Hero vurchup, vich is l re-ligin of Inglis, made by gret Profit, (him cold) Carr-Loyl. Him preesh vurchup of l (him cold) Ol Nol, or Crum-vel, oo brav kil sultaan—ent hed away—a long ago, vish mak him Hero-man for vurchup nu. In Printings als tel of Carr-Loyl is wif, oo is ladi, and vat lik. Munnii mush no pay—go Bombaa, Bohader Forbus. Him, Ind-raja, gud-man, and munnii mush giv to pur, but no to ladi, caus mor gin hav. But Ladi Carr-Loyl no less vurchup for hero-squaa!

But bak cum to Hero-man, als (him cold,) Nor Vitch. Ven tink him to Hero brav, ze katch-mans him vate upon, and him tak to gran kastell for vurchup. Him cadis, him gobnors, him keyfoke, him pops, him lers, him al pepl vate upon, and saa tel oo did Hero dede? But him big bert and no tel; for no vant be vurchup. Den mak gran mete to pruv him sood vurchup be. Man ver clever, (him cold Baster,) go seke aboot; ax 1, ax 2, ax 3, ax 20, and cum tel al tel, to 12 mor cold box-men, oo neber do Hero dede so much as Hero-man, and ax dem tel if him sal be hero for vurchup or no. Den him ax 1, ax 2, ax 3, ax 20, if him deserv or no; and al saa him deserv; but him saa no. Den him ladi squaa, pikaniini to hav, saa him deserv; and ze box-men saa him deserv; and ze eadi, him tird long sit, and

hed cober vid mayr's tal,* saa him deserv; and al saa him deserv, and muss be mad Hero among ze gods of Hero vurchup, after pans† so mush tak.

Dis tim nus cum of battle gran in Punn Job; and Printings saa shute guns, gran emp sav; but al pepl saa, no, no, us tel of Hero-man, vat him saa, vat him do; no ear for Punn Job or emp sav, and Printings fil up him aboot, and mor picers mak, and pepl munnii giv and rede, rede, els non at all. Den muftis go vate upon, and preesh, preesh, on mor as odr man's Hero-man is; but he saa bah, boo, bah. Den cum him mau mor clebr of al, (him cal) Craf, and him gran sho mak at kastell gran, and al big mans him vate upon; and al 1000 Pepl cri "Brabo, brabo Rush—brabo Hero-man, vat kil 1, 2 emni in ambus fin!" And Craf him make ese, and him him hang by nek, til him (cold) Apot-hose, evr mor to vurchup be as Hero-man.

Inglis him cal La and Joost Ass—on difr fr. Abissien! but fin for moos pepl al.

Muss tel van Hero-man mak. Him fin dres—flag fin odr bed. Pepl mani; mor, mor. Cri, shutt, ollo. Him mak fre of irn. Han fix. Han shak and saa, "Gud bi; far-vel; God bis!" and fal him troo hol in tabl. Vurchup vile him Hero-man hang, vile sun go 1 bit of daa; and mufti saa no kare preesh to-daa, kaas vant no aboot Hero-man. Marchin saa no go trad to-daa; taler saa no su to-daa; clen chimn saa no svepe to-daa; Schop saa no sel to-daa; al saa no vork to-daa, kaas mak Hero-man, and ve vant no al aboot! So him ollo-daa.

SHAMOO.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

CHARTER HOUSE SQUARE INFIRMARY.

By the announcements in our last and present number, it will be seen, that the anniversary of this most Samaritan charity is appointed for the 8th of May; and under the benevolent auspices not only of the usual city authorities (by whom the best judgment can be formed of its importance to the honest and laborious working classes) but also of distinguished philanthropists at the "West-end," who have had opportunities of ascertaining the merciful services which the institution has rendered to hundreds on hundreds of their deserving fellow-creatures, afflicted with maladies as distressing as can affect humanity. As we have witnessed much of the blessings thus dispensed, and ever taken a warm interest in their extension to many more of our suffering brethren, we trust we may be excused for again devoting a small space in our page, to recommend it, and to quote from the annual report, that the "Committee most earnestly entreat attention to the Building Fund, which is now established, and implore on its behalf the aid of all friends of humanity. Nothing that is given in aid of that fund will be given in vain, for every farthing contributed to it is a contribution towards the mental peace and bodily ease of a long succession of afflicted persons. In behalf of the Infirmary funds, your Committee also once more appeal with confidence to those who can sympathize with the sufferers of a class of disorders to which all are liable; which are, in their nature, extremely painful, irksome, and distressing, under which very many persons languish secretly, and which experience indubitably shows this Institution always alleviates, and often cures. But your Committee would more particularly address themselves to master tailors and shoemakers, whose workmen are so frequently and severely visited by these maladies, that one-sixth of the whole number of patients admitted into the Infirmary during the past year, is found to have been artisans engaged in these respective trades." [Since writing the above, we have learnt with much satisfaction that Mr. B. Bond Cabbell has presented to Mr. Salmon, for this charity, a site near Clerkenwell, whereon to build the desired hospital. The ground is about 130 feet square; and it is suggested to give the building the good name of St. Andrew's Hospital.—Ed. L. G.]

* Query, a confusion of mayor's for mare's tail, and meant for the wig?

† Query, pains?

BIOGRAPHY.

Major J. H. Shadwell Clerke, K.H.—Two months ago we gave a mournful intimation of the failing health of this most estimable gentleman; and we lamented to say that on the 19th it was too fatally realized in his death, at his residence in Brompton Grove. Of his military services and honours it is not ours to speak. He served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1811, and fought at Roleia, Vimiera, the retreat to, and at, Corunna (where he received a contusion on the forehead from a musket ball), Almeida, Busaco, Torres Vedras, and lastly, at Redinha, where his right leg was so severely wounded as to render amputation necessary. He was forty-four years in the army, and has left two brothers, Colonel St. John and Major William Clerke, still in the service. His gallantry was acknowledged by his country and sovereign as the letters K.H. bore witness, and from his old companion-in-arms, Sir R. Murchison, and other brave companions, we have heard the most encomiastic accounts of his conduct and bravery. And this might appear the more remarkable from the singular gentleness and suavity of his manners. There was no presumption of the successful soldier about him; and he seemed to have retired, from the scenes of strife and bloodshed, within the quiet precincts of literature, which he also adorned, to enjoy its pursuits with modest simplicity and unaffected usefulness. The service he had left was much indebted to his pen, and his many labours were sedulously devoted to the benefit of science and the welfare of his native country. It is not time now to specify the details of his course, either as an original writer or popular editor; but in every capacity we can truly say, that few men were ever more beloved by their friends, or endeared to society at large. He took a warm interest in the British Association, and attended, if not all, nearly all, its meetings, and took part in its proceedings. Most truly and sincerely do we deplore in him the loss of one, whose intercourse for many years was a source of pleasure of the most gratifying kind.

Dr. George Gardner, a botanist and natural historian of much and growing repute, died suddenly, of apoplexy, in the very prime of life, on Saturday the 11th of March, whilst on a visit to the Governor, Lord Torrington, at the Rest-House, Neura Ellia, in the Kandyan Hills, Ceylon, where he was superintendent of the Botanic Garden, near Kandy. His travels in the Brazils, and the rich collection he made of orchidaceous and parasitic plants (of which many curious specimens are now to be seen under the charge of his accomplished teacher, Sir W. J. Hooker, in Kew Gardens) attracted much interest, and during the few years he has been engaged in Ceylon, it is stated he has devoted himself (how far we cannot tell) to the preparation of a very desirable undertaking—a Flora of that island. In a letter received from poor Gardner by the same mail which brought intelligence of his death, he speaks with great spirits and energy of the valuable material that he had analysed for his "Flora Zeylanica," and how that he was going to sit down and work at it vigorously. Next to Griffith, he is the greatest loss that Indian Botany has sustained.

Thomas Starkie, Esq., Downing Professor of Laws, Cambridge, died on Sunday evening the 15th inst., at his rooms in Downing College, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He graduated as a member of St. John's College in 1803, when he had the distinguished honour of being senior wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman, a position which we believe was attained also by his father. Amongst his competitors were Baron Parke, Professor Pryme, the Bishop of Peterborough, Mr. Justice Colman, and the Archdeacons of Leicester and Ely. In 1823 he succeeded Mr. Christian as Downing Professor of Laws, which post he held until his death. As an author, his name will go down to posterity in connexion with "Starkie on Evidence," and several other works of standard reputation.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

Mr. Thomas Rodd.—The name of this well-known bookseller and experienced judge of the value of old books and articles of literary interest, has to be added to the obituary of the week. Mr. Rodd died on Monday the 23rd inst., after only a few hours' illness,

* Query, police?

† Query, latch?

at his house in Newport Street, Long-Acre, at the premature age of fifty-three. Mr. Rodd, we are informed, had just written a letter to Sir H. Ellis to recommend a friend for admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, when his head fell towards his breast, and he never rallied after.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Sutcliffe.—This unfortunate gentleman, after holding a commission in the Royal Horse Guards and serving in the South American wars, died suddenly, at his lodgings in the Strand, on Sunday last, aged fifty-nine. He had endeavoured (mistaken man!) to improve his means by authorship, and having lately completed a "Chronological Record of the Trade, Commerce, Manufactures," &c., of Great Britain, vainly endeavoured to obtain Government assistance to put it to press for publication. Disappointed of aid (which indeed could not be afforded in the way he desired) his physical powers gave way, and he was found dead in his bed. Verdict, *Natural Death*.

James Tracy, Esq.—The claimant for the Tracy peerage, whose claims are thought so likely to revive that ancient title, died suddenly on Monday, at Dublin, aged forty-nine. He has left two sons; the eldest of whom, if finally successful, will succeed to immense property.

Mr. John Purkis, the musical composer and organist, who has during so many years played on the Apollonicon, in St. Martin's Lane, to the great gratification of public auditors, died at Peckham on the 10th inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was very much respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Mar. Dumersan, author of *Les Saltinbanques*, and very many vaudevilles, and also Assistant Conservator of the Medals in the Royal Library Cabinet, Paris, died there a fortnight ago. And we may add to this mournful catalogue the eminent botanist, Professor Endlicher, whose death has just occurred at Vienna.

MUSIC.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—Jenny Lind returned to the stage on Thursday evening, in the character of *Amina*. The house was crowded to an excess totally inconsistent with the personal comfort of those present, and hundreds endured from heat and pressure a martyrdom, for which nothing but the voice of the nightingale could compensate. To pause at this hour of the day to analyse in detail the beauties of a performance with which, in its entirety, the public are so familiar, and will always regard as one of the happiest prerogatives of memory, were to engage in a task certainly not without its attractions, but which, nevertheless, there is now no peculiar obligation on us to discharge. Every one who knows anything of Jenny Lind, knows that she is the St. Cecilia of song, and that so matchless is her inspiration, that the office of the critic is swallowed up and lost in that of the eulogist. It is all very well for a man to resolve overnight to sit down coolly at his desk on the following morning, and proceed delicately to discriminate between the lights and shadows of her excellence, but he will not have been long engaged in the task before he will find that his enthusiasm may be fired as much by the remembrance of her achievements, as by the contemplation of them, and that—such is the witchery of genius—he may be carried away by the torrent of her inspiration, even in the absence of the enchantress who weaves the magic spell. Of her performance on Thursday, suffice it then to say, that from the rising to the falling of the curtain, it was one unbroken triumph. Her acting was highly impassioned, and her singing was nearly akin to vocal sublimity. Anything more ravishingly sweet, anything more gloriously eloquent, anything more exquisitely tender, can hardly be conceived. It realised the ideal of melody, and can only be adequately described by saying of the songstress, in the magnificent language of Homer, that her "soul came gushing through her lips." The enthusiasm of Mlle. Lind's reception was unbounded, and visibly affected her for some moments, as she repeatedly acknowledged the peals of acclamation which her appearance evoked, and her eyes were lighted up with a fervour which

imparted a sparkling lustre to her expressive face. Signor Calzolari, whose *personnel* bears a marvellous resemblance to that of Gardoni, made his *début* as *Elvino*. His voice is a tenor of considerable power and elasticity. He sang with tenderness of expression and purity of intonation.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—On Tuesday we were surprised with the performance of *Rosina*, in *The Barber*, by our new contralto, Signora Angri. The attempt was a dashing one; but we cannot help thinking it to have been not quite prudent; the music is certainly not intended for the contralto, neither is any music so pleasing when sung by a voice for which it is not adapted; whatever be the secret rationale, the fact is not denied, and it was confirmed by the general opinion of all who heard Angri on Tuesday. Again, though *la jeune Grecque* possesses plenty of archness and piquancy in her manner when she pleases, if we are not deceived, her forte is the tragic, and she will create a greater sensation, and afford more gratification in graver music. The "Una voce" was given with great vocal skill, and with an archness of expression, both in the style and acting, that made it a very delightful performance; but it was robbed of that luxury of vocalization, and daring display of vocal art and taste, which we have heard from the other great "interpreters," and there is a *Rosina*, who, for all these qualities, and a peculiar rich gusto of fun, remains supreme: yet we must not withhold the highest praise to Signora Angri for her performance, which throughout was marked with a great degree of understanding and mastery of her art. The "A qual colpo" gave her scope for a little sentiment, and was very beautifully sung; in the "Zitti, zitti" she was capital, making every note tell with the most brilliant and startling effect; this *morceau* was admirably given. What shall we say of Ronconi, except that his *Figaro* is, beyond comparison, the most amusing, waggish, clever fellow imaginable, full of fun, but never forgetting the music, which he sings admirably; his "Largo al factotum" was loudly encouraged. Polonini took the *Basilio* at a moment's notice for Marini, who was unable to perform, and sang the "Columnia" very well. Tagliacosa is a vast improvement upon the mountebank buffo, Rovere, of last season: and, with his fine voice, did ample justice to the amusing old *Doctor Bartolo*. Salvi, as the *Count*, was not good, his voice seems to have lost its clearness, and he acted without animation.

An extra night was given on Thursday; the entertainment provided was *Lucia*, and the *Barbiere di Siviglia*, compressed into one act. Miss Hayes sang the part of *Lucia* for the first time here, and Mario that of *Edgar*, also announced as his first time of singing it in this country; Tamburini, too, was somewhat fresh in the part of *Enrico*, it having generally been taken by Ronconi or some other baritone of the company. We have before had occasion to complain of a want of prudence on the part of the management of the singing department, as for instance in the debut of Garcia; and now we must again be allowed to say, that whatever may have been the inducements to place Miss Hayes in the part of *Lucia*, the step has been rashly taken both by herself and the establishment. Her singing of it, though meritorious in some respects, was so out of keeping with what is usually heard at this house, and so unlike all the singing of the part that we have ever heard before, that we scarcely believed we were listening to the veritable opera. To say that the piece was performed, mutilated as it was, for the sake of gaining time for the next opera, is no excuse for such an imperfect representation, nor can any be found for giving scraps, or rather compressed scraps, of operas; but still less could there be any excuse for the omission of the beautiful scene and air of Miss Hayes' part, "Perche non ho del vento" and "Torna, torna"—a sad evidence of incapability. With regard to her singing of the other well-known and celebrated *morceaux*, we must remark that the scena beginning "Me infelice," was uttered with good expression, but defective in breadth and fullness of voice, while the delightfully pathetic aria, "Soffriva nel pianto," was not at all effectively rendered. The magnificent

duet, "Se tradirmi," was, on her side, lacking in force and energy. In the mad scene, her acting had none of the reality with which we have been accustomed to see it rendered, and the beautiful "Spargi di qualche pianto" was so bereft of its grace and beauty, that we could not own it for our old and much loved acquaintance. It is so ungenial to us to find so much fault, and that with a native lady artiste, that we say no more, but while praising her for what she has accomplished, would remind her of the old saying, "Save me from my friends."

Mario has not yet quite recovered his voice, consequently the Curse scene wanted more fire and energy. In the well-known "Fra poco," he sang with exquisite taste and feeling, and afforded us some relief from a very unpleasant infliction; for Tamburini, great as he is in acting and expression, is heard to disadvantage in the "Cruda funesta," a very arduous scena, requiring particularly genuine singing; the allegro, "Lo pietade," which follows, may be shirked in company with a skilful band, the other cannot. The third scene of the first act, and the first and second of the third act, were entirely omitted. Interested as we have all along felt in the fortunes of the Royal Italian Opera, we should be sorry to witness another such lame performance of any opera. The *Barber* came in delightfully, Ronconi more rollicking in fun than ever, and Angri's "Una voce" certainly a very striking performance, full of beauty and originality.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CLOUDS.

Ye murky clouds
What is your mission from the vasty deep?
To be the shrouds
Of sunbeams lost—that else would trustings keep
With flowers that now shall wait for them and weep?

Not clouds alone
To me ye seem, but wanderers of the skies,
That may have thrown
Your shadowed forms on Teneriffe's bold rise,
Or Chimborazo soaring to the skies.

Are ye the breath
Of Hurricane who sleeps beneath the waves?
Whose wake is death,
Who stores his trophies in old ocean's caves,
And strews his ruthless path with watery graves:

Where wild winds roar,
O'er gloomy earth to tell the tempest nigh;
When billows soar,
As though to join the tumult in the sky,
And midst your blacken'd forms forked lightning fly.

Then, ye are grand,
Or when, as from abyss, ye rise and meet—
A monstrous band,
O'er Heaven to sweep, silent as fairy feet,
Hurrying the spirits of the storm to meet.

Foiled in the fight
Upon the eastern battlements at morn,
When in your might
In hosts ye gathered, (even Hope forlorn,)
Amidst your scattered wreckings day was born.

And now ye rest,
Like sleeping giants on the tranquil skies,
The sunset west,
Painting your myriad forms with gorgeous dyes,
Pictures most glorious to a dreamer's eyes.

Desert and dell,
Temples gigantic as a Titan's home,
Forest and fell,
And waves' mountainous crest with golden foam,
And palaced grandeur of the fabled gnome.

But fast they fade—
Less bright the golden hues—they sink away;
Shade follows shade.

And now, ye clouds, in sad and sombre grey,
Ye look like mourners at the tomb of day.

Manchester. JOSEPH ANTHONY.

THE EVENING STAR.*

HAIL, sparkling Star! the brightest
Gracing the brow of night,
Thou fancy's eye invitest
With silver streams of light.

* We insert this little poem not without noting a few blemishes, but as also observing certain beauties enow to counterbalance them, and encourage a young aspirant.—
Ed. L. G.

'Tis sweet to view thee glancing
On ocean, earth, and sky,
Or in the streamlet dancing
To night-winds passing by.

A lovelier orb thou seemest
Than our dull world of care;
As on its woes thou beamest,
Smiling serenely fair.

A lucid halo crowns thee
With circling diadem,
And heaven's night-coronet owns thee
Its most resplendent gem.

Throw back those shades intrusive,
The light clouds in thy train;
To pensive joy conducive,
Thus ope thine eye again.

The lonely friends, true-hearted,
Far o'er the distant sea,
Awhile forget they're parted,
Viewing the lost in thee.

Thou witness of vows plighted,
Impassioned in thy rays;
The faithful one, delighted,
Thy brilliant page surveys.

Thou diamond orb emblemest,
Amid the gems of space,
As starry heights thou climbest,
Still smile with sweetest grace.

Thus may the heaven-lit fire
That lights the human heart,
Brighten till, summon'd higher,
The bliss-wing'd soul depart!

Keighley, April, 1849.

J. JOWETT.

APRIL SONG AND CHORUS.

Oh, say not the lover's
And poet's month is May!
No! 'tis her young sister,
The primrose-kirtled Fay!
With rainbows, but dropping,
To rise again in flowers;
And silver clouds, melting
In yet more silvery showers!

Chorus.

Hail, April! fresh April!
Thou sweetest blossom-queen!
With star-crown of daisies,
And throne of tender green!
O welcome, thrice welcome,
Thou softly-blushing maid!
To thee sings the skylark
His blithest serenade.
Hail, sun-gleams and shadows,
And dews of liquid light;
Like love, weeping smiles,
Whose very tears are bright!

Hail, April, &c.

ELEANOR DABBY.

VARIETIES.

Arctic Expedition.—The North Star has sailed with letters, &c., and the Admiralty dispatches to Sir James Ross; to facilitate or ensure which reaching him, copies are enclosed in cylinders, to be conspicuously left at places on coasts where he is likely to call, (as announced by him previous to his departure,) and also set adrift in likely latitudes, in water-tight casks prepared for the purpose, and with elevated poles fastened to these floating communications, and carrying flags to attract the sight. The North Star is also directed to land her stores where they may most probably be available, so as to return this season; and it is added that if she fall in with the Investigator, or the new instructions by other means reach Sir J. Ross, he is to remain out another year, together with the Enterprize, and renew the search.

On the other side, the Herald, Captain Kellett, had been directed to load with provisions and proceed for Woahoo, in hopes of finding the Plover there at the beginning of May, and if so, to sail in company with that vessel for Behring's Straits, and wait any possible chance of meeting with the Erebus and Terror, or their crews, during the close of this and the early months of next year. Meanwhile Lady Franklin has been nobly devoting herself and her fortune to forward to the Arctic regions every kind of succour, that may arrive where it can be of use to her husband and his brave companions. Captain Denham also has been continuing, with indefatigable zeal, to impart practical effect to the liberal propositions for a subscription of 10,000*l.*, set on foot at Liverpool, and to a certain extent countenanced by Government. In-

terviews with the Lord Mayor and Admiral Dundas have taken place, and the design of dividing the subscription into various amounts, to encourage adventure and reward success, have been much discussed,—as it is clear that whalers cannot break their fishing grounds and risk their charters on mere speculation.

Herr Strauss's Concerts.—This celebrated Herr, so long well known for the beauty of his waltzes, and the proficiency to which he has trained his band, commenced a series of concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday. The band consists of about twenty-five players; the general character of it is decidedly German—the brass instruments prevailing over the violins and wood instruments. This is not objectionable for dance music; but when it is applied to serious overtures of the great masters, and trumpet and cornet are allowed to take the subject, the effects produced are bad and wrong. The overture to *Leonora* was a sad failure; that to *Maritana* was more effective under the same treatment: we, however, are not desirous to hear anything but dance music performed by this band, in which they are very successful, giving the various waltzes and polkas with charming precision and brilliancy, and with an exhilarating effect which makes them a very amusing entertainment. The Donau Lieder Waltzes and Kathinka Polka were the most successful, and gained great applause.

Museum of Local Antiquities at Caerleon.—We are happy to see, by a well-written article in the *Monmouthshire Merlin*, that the gentry of the place and county are being persuaded, by a few public spirited antiquaries, to erect a museum for the interesting Roman remains yet preserved at this once important place; the great value of which will be admitted by all who have seen Mr. J. E. Lee's "Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon," published a few years since. From the number of historical inscriptions given in this work, we may place Caerleon next to Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the scale of antiquarian precedence. To the monuments recorded by Mr. Lee, are now to be added part of the pediment of a temple, with a Medusa's head, a large variety of minor objects of Roman art, and two or three inscriptions, one of which refers to a soldier who perished in the "German expedition," and to whom—conjointly with the mother—his sister erected a monument "by the side of the grave of his father." We trust the museum for such objects will be well endowed. All people seek fame of some description. Here is a sure and cheap speculation for lasting honour, to any rich gentleman who would like a niche in the temple of Fame, as well as a seat at an Alderman's board, or in a provincial Prætor's chair. Let him abstract a hunter from his stud, or a dozen hounds from his pack, or give a dinner or two less yearly to the "county men," and endow the maiden Caerleon Museum; and whatever may have been his past conduct, whatever his sins of omission or commission, he shall not surely die, but live among the immortal few who advance science, and learning, and the gentle arts of peace, which "soften men's manners and permit them not to be brutal."

Issue of the Nemesis of Faith.—Mr. Froude, the author of this abominable work, has, as we stated he must, been necessitated to withdraw, like the well-bred dog, though it should seem, from the time that has elapsed, reluctantly, from the appointment of head master of Hobart Town School. It must be a sore miss to the convict class of the population, to whom, and to whose principles, the encouragement offered by such an election must have been consolatory. The University of London, too, must regret that its chosen candidate should be forced by public indignation to forego the benefits intended for him, and the instruction of youth at the Antipodes, to send them over to recruit their numbers, and fitted to finish their education under the auspices of his patrons.

Mr. Antoine Etex, statuary and painter at the Institut, Paris, exhibits several works of sculpture, at the rooms, 21, Old Bond-street. In his catalogue he proclaims himself the author of the largest works of monumental sculpture in France, foremost of

which he names his groups of figures, twenty-five feet high, at the Arc de l'Etoile. From what we saw of his works now exhibited, we should be disposed to think the merit and reputation of Mr. Etex's works must depend upon their size, for in them we can discover very little upon which to build a name. We don't like to say hard things about a foreign artist's works, but we now doubt such productions being admitted to our Academy exhibition, if they were sent by an English artist; one good effect their exhibition will have, and that is to administer the quiet comfort of a feeling of superiority to our artists who may chance to see them. With the exception of the alto-relievos, which are clever, we can find little to praise. The paintings would disgrace one of our Academy students.

John of Gaunt's Palace.—The fine oriel window of this ancient edifice, in Lincoln, it is stated has been offered for sale, independently of the other remains of the palace; so that, though the whole may not be pulled down, there is but a bad prospect for the preservation of what is valuable *in situ*.

The British Association.—1000*l.* has been subscribed at Birmingham towards the entertainment of the British Association.

The Ancient Map of Heligoland, from M. Siemens, of that island, hardly explains itself or the design which it appears to promise. It is a curiosity in cartography, a thousand years old; but whether authentic, or how far it can throw light on the Saxon invasions of Britain, we have no means of ascertaining.

Mineral Produce of Russia.—The metallic produce of the Russian empire in 1848 was, according to official documents, 1826 pounds of gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of platinum, 1192 pounds of silver, 254,569 pounds of copper, and 8,513,673 pounds of wrought iron. The pound is equivalent to a little more than 36*lb.* avoirdupois. The gold from Russia therefore represents a value of 3,944,832*l.*, making due allowance for the English alloy. The silver, at 5*s.* 6*d.* the oz., represents a value of 188,000*l.*

Liberal Benevolence.—Mr. Peto, of the house of Grissell and Peto, has converted a railway station hotel near Colchester, which cost from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* in building, into an Asylum for Infant Idiots.

Mr. Macready.—On the 24th of March, our great tragedian's triumphant career at New Orleans was closed by a grand entertainment given to him by the principal inhabitants. The *New Orleans Delta* of the 26th contains an interesting account of it; of which we purpose to make use in our next Gazette.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.—Prince Albert has graciously consented to lay the first stone of the additional habitations for this excellent charity on the 29th of next month.

Royal Academy of Sciences.—The anniversary at Stockholm was attended by the king, and the members and visitors generally were mourning as a mark of respect for the great chemist, Berzelius, whom they had lost a few months ago. His widow announced to the meeting her gift of her late husband's library, collection of minerals, and laboratory for the National Institution.

Unnatural Journalism.—One Hailbey, a tailor in Paris, founded and published a journal under the title of the *Sans Culottes*—no wonder that he failed—has been tried for sedition, and condemned to punishment. A *Sans Culottes* tailor is indeed a monster not to be tolerated in any revolutionary system whatever. Even George Sand and the Female Socialists would repudiate the bare presumption of such Socialism or Communism.

Smithfield Market.—Mr. Mackinnon has obtained the appointment of a committee in the Commons to consider of the removal of Smithfield Market.

A Marked Salmon.—One of the Duke of Atholl's marked salmon, "No. 168," was caught at Benchill, on Monday, the 9th April, and was found to weigh fully 12*lb.* The same animal was a kelt of 5*lb.* weight when first caught and restored to its native element, at Pool-in-arn, near Logierait, on the 25th of February last year.—*Perth Courier.*

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Adalbert's Travels in Southern Europe, 2 vols, 8vo, cloth, 24s.
- Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence, fourth edition, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
- Bates's (E.) Doctrine of Friends, seventh edition, cloth, 2s.
- Beauties of Channing, Essay by Mountfort, 18mo, cloth, 3s.
- Berens' Memoirs of Bishop Mant, 12mo, 4s.
- Bohn's Standard Library, vol. 44, Schiller's Early Dramas and Romances, 3s. 6d.
- Classical Library, vol. 4, Livy literally translated, vol. 1, cloth, 5s.
- Scientific Library, vol. 5, Staunton's Chess Player's Companion, cloth, 5s.
- Boydell's Treatise on Landed Property, royal 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
- Clarke (late Joseph) Sketch of the Life of, by Collins, 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.
- Carr's (S. T.) History of Greece, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
- Chalmers' (Dr.) Posthumous Works, vol. 7, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
- Chambers' Books for People—Hornor's Life, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
- Christian Treasury, vol. 4, royal 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
- Coleridge's (S. T.) Notes and Lectures on Shakespeare, 2 vols, 12mo, cloth, 12s.
- Dallas's (Rev. A.) Guide to Epistles, vol. 1, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Fichte's Way towards the Blessed Life, translated by Smith, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.
- Popular Works, vol. 2, post 8vo, cloth, 12s.
- Foot's Lectures on St. Luke, 3 vols, 12mo, cloth, 18s.
- Gordon's (J.) Five per Cent. Interest Tables, 12mo, boards, 5s. 6d.
- Hare (S.) On the Curvature of the Spine, third edition, 8vo, cloth, 6s.
- Harvey's (W. H.) The Sea-Side Book, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
- Hickie's (J.) Key to Rutherford's Mathematics, 8vo, cloth, 7s.
- Hisslop's (Rev. A.) The Red Republic, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
- Jebb's Report of the Case of Rev. R. D. Hampden, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
- Johnson's (Dr. E.) Domestic Practice of Hydropathy, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
- Kingsley's (C.) Twenty-five Village Sermons, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
- Knox's (A. E.) Ornithological Rambles in Sussex, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
- Lectures on Medical Missions, folscap, cloth, 4s. 6d.
- Linchon's (J.) Drainage Engineer, &c. &c., 8vo, cloth, 24s.; coloured, 28s.
- Mculloch's Principles of Political Economy, fourth edition, 8vo, cloth, 15s.
- Old Man's Rambles, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
- Prize Model Cottages, 4to, cloth, 4s.
- Schomburgk's Chain Rule, new edition, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
- Science of Life, second edition, 18mo, cloth, 2s.
- Score of Lyrics, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
- Signorini's Lays of the Heart, 18mo, cloth, 2s.
- Smart's Manual of Logic, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
- Smith's (R. W.) Neuraemia, folio, £3 3s.
- Soyers's Cookery, sixth edition, 8vo, cloth, 21s.
- Tasker's (Rev. W.) Territorial Visitor's Manual, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
- Taylor's (W. J.) Differences of the Law of Contracts in England and Scotland, 8vo, boards, 18s.
- Wackerbath's (A. D.) Beowulf; an Epic Poem, 12mo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
- Waddilove's (A.) Digest of Ecclesiastical Law, 8vo, boards, 25s.
- Warburton's (E.) Memoirs of Prince Rupert, 3 vols, 8vo, cloth, £3 2s.
- Wells's Normal School, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
- White's (T. H.) The Marigold Window, 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
- Winslow's (O.) Grace and Truth, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1849.	h. m. s.	1849.	h. m. s.
April 28 . . .	11 57 21.8	May 2 . . .	11 56 49.3
29 . . .	— 57 12.9	3 . . .	— 56 42.3
30 . . .	— 57 4.5	4 . . .	— 56 36.3
May 1 . . .	— 56 56.7		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Diodecimo, or the Scribbler's Progress.—In reviewing this work on the 17th ultimo, the Literary Gazette committed an unintentional injustice, in consequence, as we surmise, of two manuscripts having been jumbled together, in printing, by which inadvertence we were made to attribute to the author of the volume in question, the dangerous design of attempting a style emulative of that in which Dickens stands unapproachable—a piece of folly and presumption by no means justly imputable to the author of "Diodecimo," of whose real faults as well as merits we observe, that several of our contemporaries take pretty nearly the same view as ourselves.

We must defer our current notice of the Suffolk Street Gallery till next week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND.

The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY next, the 3rd of May, 1849, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera,

LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.

Maria, Mlle. Jenny Lind; Sulpizio Sergeant, Sig. F. Labiche; Ortenzio, Sig. Arnoldi; and Tonia, Sig. Gardoni. With various entertainments in the Ballet Department, in which Mlle. Carlotta Grier, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlle. Petit Stephan, Mlle. Nura Tommanini, and Mlle. Carolina Rossi, M. Dor, M. Charles, and M. Paul Taglioni will appear.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box Office of the Theatre, where Pit Tickets may be obtained as usual price 10s. 6d. each.

DRAMATIC READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE.

MUSIC HALL, STORE STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE.
—Mr. HENRY NICOLLS, (of the Theatres Royal Manchester, Newcastle, &c.), has the honour to announce that, in consequence of the success which has attended his Dramatic Readings of Shakspeare, (in which ideal Personifications of the Principal Characters are attempted,) they are being REPEATED.

Monday Evening next, April 30 . . . *Macbeth.*

Monday, May 7 *Merchant of Venice.*

"Such readings of Shakspeare are to us infinitely better than the way we are wont to see him represented."—*Literary Gazette*, April 7.

Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Private Boxes, 10s. and 15s. Commence at Eight.

HERR STRAUSS (of Vienna), with the

assistance of his celebrated Band, will give his Second Grand Morning Performance at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, on Monday, April 30. To commence at 2 o'clock precisely. Admission 2s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; to be had with programmes at his publishers, Messrs. R. Cooke and Co., 6, New Burlington Street, of all Musicellers, and at the Rooms.

CLOSING OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five; and will close on Saturday, May 15th. Admission 1s. Catalogue is.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN, at their GALLERY, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, on MONDAY, APRIL 30th.

Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH

ARTISTS, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. OPEN for the SEASON. Admission, One Shilling. Open from Nine till Six.

J. W. ALLEN, Sec.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURES, at the Rooms, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, where may be seen in use daily PATENT FIRE SYSTEM OF WARMING and VENTILATING by his PATENT PYRO-PNEUMATIC STOVE GRATE.

The perfect success of this newly-invented PATENT PYRO-PNEUMATIC STOVE GRATE for the above objects, which has been honoured by the SOCIETY'S MEDAL, and is constantly in use WARMING their LARGE MODEL-ROOM, where it may be seen and its merits practically tested. Also numerous specimens of Decorations, Hangings for Rooms, Castings in Metals, and other splendid works of beautiful design, all showing the vast progress which has been recently made by British Artisans and Manufacturers.

Tickets for the Exhibition may be had upon application to Mr. Pierce, 5, Jernyn Street, Regent Street.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY, for the Publication,

of Early Historical and Literary Remains.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, on Wednesday next, the 2nd of May, at 1 o'clock precisely. The Right Hon. the Lord BRAYBROOKE, the President in the chair.

WILLIAM J. THOMS, Secretary.

The following are the publications of the Society for the year 1848-9: 1. Camden's Visitation of Huntingdonshire. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., and illustrated with numerous wood engravings of arms, seals, &c. 2. Smith's Obituary, from 1628 to 1674. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 3. Certain Considerations upon the Government of England. By Sir Roger Frydson, Kt. and Bart. Edited (from the unpublished manuscript) by John Mitchell Kemble, Esq. M.A.

The first volume of the next year's publication, viz.:

1. Inedited Letters of Queen Elizabeth, addressed to King James VI. of Scotland. From the originals in the possession of the Rev. Edward Ryder, of Oaksey, Wilts. Edited by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.—Will be ready for delivery early in May.

The subscription to the Society is £1 per annum. Communications from gentlemen desirous of becoming members may be addressed to the Secretary, or to Messrs. Nichols, 23, Parliament Street, Westminster.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM SCHOOL
OF INDUSTRY,

FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS,
RED-STONE HILL, NEAR REIGATE, SURREY.

PRESIDENT—His Grace the DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

TREASURER—WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq.

FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., having appointed MONDAY, APRIL 30th, 1849, for the laying the Foundation Stone of the Chapel and additional Buildings required,

A PUBLIC BREAKFAST

Of the Friends of the Institution will take place after the Ceremony in the Grounds of the School, under the patronage of

The Duchess of Sutherland.
The Marchioness of Westminster.
The Countess of Eilemere.
The Countess of Warwick.

The Viscountess Galway.
The Lady Ashley.
The Lady Sarah Lindsay.
Mrs. William Gladstone.

And the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, who will receive his Royal Highness as STEWARDS on the occasion:—

The Duke of Richmond, K.G.
The Marquis of Westminster.
The Earl of Carlisle.
The Earl of Chester.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl Howe.
The Earl Somers.
The Earl of Warwick.
The Lord Bishop of Winchester.
The Lord Bishop of Norwich.
The Lord Ashley, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P.
Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P.
Sir William H. Jolliffe, Bt., M.P.
Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.
The Hon. G. Rice Trevor, M.P.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
T. S. Coates, jun., Esq., M.P.
Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P.
W. T. Egerton, Esq., M.P.
H. T. Hope, Esq., M.P.
R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.
Alderman Sir George Carroll.
Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Finnis.
Edmund Adams, Esq.
Rev. J. S. M. Anderson.
Richard Bagallay, Esq.
W. H. Baille, Esq.
Charles Barclay, Esq.
Arthur K. Barclay, Esq.
Alfred Barton, Esq.
W. F. Beadon, Esq.
J. W. Bosanquet, Esq.
C. H. Bracebridge, Esq.
James Bright, M.D.
J. P. Bull, Esq.
J. G. Cattle, Esq.
F. Chambois, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq.
N. Clutton, Esq.
James Cocke, Esq.
Colonel Colquhoun, R.A.
Robert Cooke, Esq.
John Costeker, Esq.
Charles Dickens, Esq.
G. F. Elliott, Esq.
G. E. Eyre, Esq.
Jeremiah Evans, Esq.
W. Feigate, Esq.
James W. Freshfield, Esq.
John Gurney Fry, Esq.
Captain Gladstone, R.N.
S. Gurney, jun., Esq.
H. Lewis, Esq.
Charles Mills, Esq.
Rev. R. Montgomery.
J. Minter Morgan, Esq.
Thomas Paynter, Esq.
Edward Penbury, Esq.
William Phillips, Esq.
R. Ricardo, Esq.
Rev. E. Rice, D.D.
R. Rother, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel Sandham, R.E.
A. Sangster, Esq.
W. J. Tilley, Esq.
Charles H. Turner, Esq.
J. Tyler, Esq.
G. Vaughan, Esq.
Major Walpole, R.E.
T. M. Wague, jun., Esq.
Charles White, Esq.
George Wilbraham, Esq.
Josiah Wilson, Esq.
Major Woodroffe.
John Ashton Yates, Esq.

Tickets admitting Ladies or Gentlemen to the Ceremony and Breakfast, Fifteen Shillings each.

Tickets are also issued admitting to Seats to view the Ceremony only, Five Shillings each.

Tickets of either kind may be obtained in London, at the Philanthropic Institution, St. George's Fields; at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; or at Saw's Library, 1, St. James's Street; in Brighton, at Fotherby's Library, 170, North Street; in Reigate, at the White Hart Hotel; at the Rose and Crown Hotel, Tunbridge; the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge Wells; the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury; and at the Railway Stations at Croydon, Maidstone, Dover, Folkestone, Ramsgate, and Margate.

By the kindness of the Directors of the South Eastern Railway, Day Tickets will be issued on the occasion, conveying Visitors from London to the Farm School and back, at Six Shillings each, by a Special Train, which will leave the Bricklayers' Arms Terminus at One o'clock, and the Farm School (on its return) at Six o'clock. The Train leaving London at half-past One will also stop at the Farm.

The Band of the Royal Artillery will be present, and perform on the occasion.

SYDNEY TURNER, Resident Chaplain.

Philanthropic, St. George's Fields,
April 25th, 1849.

ED. J. DENT, by distinct appointments, Watch

and Clock Maker to the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8s. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10s. 6s.; youths' silver watches, 4s.; substantial and accurately-going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6s. 6s. E. J. DENT, 52, Strand; 23, Cockspur Street; and 34, Royal Exchange (Clock-Tower Area).

THE REGISTERED SAFETY SWIVEL.

THE Proprietors of the new registered Swivels or Hooks beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they can be obtained (at the cost of a few Shillings) of the principal Jewellers in Regent Street, Piccadilly, Oxford Street, Cornhill, the Strand, &c. &c. &c.

These unique articles of Jewellery effectually protect the Watch or Chain; have no steel or visible spring of any kind, and can be immediately attached or detached by the Wearer.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND, instituted 1790, incorporated 1819, for the Protection and Relief of Authors of genius and learning and their Families, who may be in want or distress.

PATRON—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

PRESIDENT—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

The SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 16th of May. List.—General the LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B., in the Chair.

STEWARDS:

The Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.
The Earl of Shelburne, M.P.
The Lord Viscount Brackley, M.P.
Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.
The Hon. W. Leslie Melville.
The Hon. Edward H. Stanley, M.P.
Rt. Hon. T. Dabington Macaulay.
Sir Charles Abraham Elton, Bart.
Sir Walter James Bart., M.P.
The Count Strzelecki, C.B.
Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P.
Robert William Grey, Esq., M.P.
Colonel Mure, M.P.
Thomas Peers Williams, Esq., M.P.
James Wylie, Esq., M.P.
Gilbert A. A'Beckett, Esq.
A. Chibald Alison, Esq.
David Ballie, Esq.

Tickets, One Guinea each, may be obtained from the Stewards, and from the Secretary, at the Chambers of the Corporation, 73, Great Russell Street.

MECHI'S NEW SHOW ROOMS.

MECHI, No. 4, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, with his accustomed spirit, is determined that no one in the trade shall excel him either in novelty, variety, quality, or price. His principle is to warrant every article, and to exchange or return the money for any fault in the least defective. Many of his articles are manufactured on the premises, and most of his patterns are invented by himself. Owing to the increase of novelties in Paper Maché, Meché has devoted additional Show Rooms to these Manufactures, which the public are always welcome to inspect. His Cutlery, Strops, Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases, Writing-desks, Work-boxes, and every article for the Toilet and Work-table, as well as for presents or for amusement, form a too extensive rarely to be met with. Meché keeps working cutlers on the premises, so that every description of cutlery may be ground and repaired daily. Table Cutlery, Razors, Strops, &c., for Shipping. Bagatelle Tables for public rooms.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.

"A Shirt that would really fit has long been wanted. Mr. Ford, of the Strand, has just brought out what he calls his *Eureka Shirt*, and as its name imports, it is the acme of perfection. It fits well, giving room for the natural play of the body, while the front retains its smoothness and proper form under any position the body may assume."—*Court Journal*.

Six very superior Shirts for 30s. All the new patterns in coloured Shirtings for making *Ford's Eureka Shirts* sent per-post on the receipt of six postage stamps. Directions for self-measurement post free.—**RICHARD FORD, 185 Strand, London.**

PRINCE RUPERT'S DROPS, an Old Toy, newly revised, mentioned by Mr. MACAULAY in his *History of England*.

Honor is like that glassy Bubble,
That fluds Philosophers such trouble,
Whose least Part crack't, the whole does fly,
And *Wits* are crack't and out of fly.
Batter's Hudibras, Pt. II. Canto ii. Line 335.

Prepared and sold, in Boxes, 1s. each, by H. FARLEY, 31, Fleet Street, London.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT (either permanent or temporary) required by a fast Writer, and good Accountant, who is well acquainted with the French Language. Address L. M., 11, Camden Square, Camberwell, Surrey.

CURE OF STAMMERING.—Mr. HUNT begs to announce that he has resumed his Instructions for the Cure of Stammering and Defects in Speech for the Season, at his residence, No. 224, Regent Street. A Prospectus, containing Testimonials of Cures effected throughout the period of Twenty-two Years, and references to the highest medical authorities may be had, as above, or sent, on application, to any part of the Kingdom, free of expense.

Mr. Hunt attends Pupils at Swanage, Dorset, during the months of July, August, and September.

224, Regent's Street, April 7th, 1849.

HENDRIE'S PATENT PETROLINE SOAP has realized in practice all the promised beneficial effects on excoriations and eruptive affections of the cuticle. The "COSMETIC PETROLINE SOAP," for the habitual use of the toilet, is found to have an agreeable demulcent influence on the hands, and on the most delicate skin; or in the nursery, for infants. The "PETROLINE SOAP" is peculiarly bland and balsamic, allaying the irritation felt in the employment of the ordinary alkaline compositions.

A more detergent antiseptic, with additional petroleum, named "Disinfectant Soap," is prepared for inveterate cuticular affections of long standing; and, from experience in several public schools, where it has been employed in washing children's heads, it has proved an efficient specific for, and a complete protection against, the troublesome complaint known as ringworm.

The Disinfectant Soap, being at a moderate price, is available for all classes, and is used with great success in purifying linen after infectious diseases; indeed, the use of it may, in many cases of typhus and other contagion, be considered a beneficial antidote.

R. HENDRIE.

PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY.

12 and 13, TITCHBORN STREET, ROBERT'S QUADRANT.

WESTERN

LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY,

4, PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON.

MEMBERS.

Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing Cross.

In addition to the ordinary plans of Life Assurance, this Society possesses several features which present peculiar and important advantages to the public. Attention is specially invited to the rates of Annuity granted to Old Lives, for which ample security is provided by the large capital of the Society.

EXAMPLES.—£100 cash paid down, purchases—
An Annuity of £10 4 0 to a Male Life aged 60
— 12 3 1 — 65 Payable as long
— 14 16 3 — 70 as he is alive.
— 18 11 10 — 75

The Annuities are payable HALF-YEARLY, and the first half-year's Annuity is paid six months after the purchase-money is received. All expenses of the Annuity deed are defrayed by the Society.

Information, free of expense, can be obtained from
A. SCRATCHLEY, Actuary.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY,
Established 1833.

TROSTERS—Benjamin Hawes, Esq.; Chas. Baldwin, Esq.;
Thos. Nesbit, Esq.

The Directors solicit attention to their new *Prospectus* *Attendant* for the present year, in which the peculiar advantages offered by the Company to assurers are fully explained.

On Policies taken out for the whole term of life, one-third of the premium may remain unpaid till death, or one-half may remain on credit for five years. Extended permission to travel or reside abroad is granted, and a new scale of extra premiums for foreign risks is published.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits are appropriated to assurers entitled to share therein.

Advances are made to assurers on assignable property or income, and also on the guarantee of most undoubted personal sureties.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary & Secretary.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—ONE MILLION.

This Institution is empowered by a Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9, and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to policy holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually offered to the public.

The ample Subscribed Capital, together with the large and continually increasing fund, accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 8000 Policies, affords complete security to the assured; whilst the magnitude of the Company's transactions has enabled the Directors to offer unusual advantages to policy holders, as will be seen by reference to the prospectus, and to the varied and extensive tables which have been computed with great care and labour, expressly for the use of this Institution.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

1, Princess Street, Bank, London, Oct. 1, 1848.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COMPANY.—8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London; 97, George Street, Edinburgh; 12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; 4, College Green, Dublin.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, JAMES SWART, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman, CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq.
Samuel Anderson, Esq. D. Q. Henriques, Esq.
Hamilton Blair Ayrton, Esq. F. C. Maitland, Esq.
E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Resident. William Ralston, Esq.
Charles Downes, Esq. F. H. Thomson, Esq.

SECOND CENTENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament in 1834, affords the most perfect security in a large paid up capital, and in the great income being upwards of £94,000.

In 1841 the Company added a bonus of £2 per cent. per annum on the sum insured to all policies of the participating class from the time they were effected to the 31st December, 1840, and from that date to 31st December, 1847, £24 per cent. per annum was added at the General Meeting on 6th July, 1848.

The bonus thus added to policies from March, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1841.	Sum added to Policy in 1848.	Sum payable at Death.
£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5000	13 yrs. 10 mts.	683 6 8	787 10 0	6479 16 8
5000	12 years	500 0 0	787 10 0	6287 10 0
5000	10 years	300 0 0	787 10 0	6087 10 0
5000	8 years	100 0 0	787 10 0	5887 10 0
5000	6 years	— — —	675 0 0	5675 0 0
5000	4 years	— — —	450 0 0	5450 0 0
5000	2 years	— — —	225 0 0	5225 0 0

The premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one half need be paid for the first five years where the insurance is for life. No entrance money or charge except the policy stamp. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established by Royal Charter of King George, A.D. 1720, the first for Life, Fire, and Marine Assurance.

The expenses of the Life Department are paid by the Corporation, and not taken from the Premium paid.

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LONDON: Printed by WILLIAM FREELING JERDAN, of
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Covent Garden,) and Published by him at the LITERARY GAZETTE
OFFICE, No. 309, Strand, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday,
April 28, 1849.